NGLISH PROSE WRITERS: 16.
ATE REGISTER FOR 1893. The Amited States Calender for 1833. Come and City Authorities; Sherifs, in

TIMONIALS.

# BOSTON RECORDER.

PUBLISHED BY NATHANIEL WILLIS, AT NO. 14, WATER-STREET, CORNER OF DEVONSHIRE-STREET, BOSTON, IASSACHUSETTS.....TERMS, \$3 A YEAR, OR \$2, 50 IN ADVANCE.....FIVE COPIES FOR \$10, IN ADVANCE.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 12, 1822.

Whole No. 89

RELIGIOUS.

Vol. XVIII-No. 7.

Biography. For the Boston Recorder.

GREGORY WORTABET. who heard Mr. Tod's statement of his Those who heard Mr. Tod's statement of his is it to the convent of Cannoheen in Mount Lebanon, in search of Asaad Shidlak, which was read it the last Mouthly Concert's, will remember Wortabet, the companion of Mr. Tod in his previous is to Ibrahim Pacha. Indeed, the name of isit to Ibrahim Pacha. Indeed, the name of isit to Ibrahim Pacha. Indeed, the name of irregory Wortabet, the pious ecclesiastic of the Armenian nation, has long been familiar in this nenthly meeting; and of late, uncommon interest in this house the indeed in the loveliest specimens of Christian and ministeriabout his character and labors

Though not formally connected with the mission in syria, he has been virtually a member, and for more than a year past, has been employed night and day at Sidon in making known the gospel, and is it would seem, with much success. Since the last monthly concert, we have had the ainful intelligence of his death. The particulars we have not yet received only that he died at Sidon, and with a joyful hope, after an illness of only a few days.

with Wortabet, and his amiable and pious wife, mative of Syria, I had the pleasure of an acquaint-nce at Malta, in the year 1329. He was himself emarkably pleasing in his disposition and manners, and his wife resembled him in most respects. Wor-abet at that time was employed as translator into the t at that time was employed as translator into the leenio-Turkish language. He was suffering with minimation of the eyes, and the disease increased such in the following year, that he was obliged ease using them, and go to Syria. his was before the return of the mission to root; which took place, however, not long after, trabet made his home near Sidon, and to sup-limed and founds one as hom, and com-

ortabet made his home near Sidon, and to suport himself and family opened a shop, and comenced trading on a small scale. His piety,
hich had suffered a decline at Malta, now began
assume a decided character, and he conversed
oncerning the faith of the gospel with all who
mue to his store. Many were attracted by the
urity and mildness of his character and his rare gence, and not unfrequently he was employed gious conversation from morning till night. Mohammedan apathy began to be interested. en Monammedan apathy began to be interested, to wonder at the new and engaging aspect in el: Christianity was presented. Indeed, he was, our brethren declare, a burning and shining in that dark region; just as Asaad had been ong the mountains of Lebanon; and his decease occasioned a serious loss to the mission, and s occasioned a serious loss to the mission, and uparrently to the cause of true religion in Syria. Yet, who does not feel intense satisfaction in meemplating this new proof of the return of content of the ct, that the only two converts who have died in at country, have both been men of rare character, but extraordinary promise! What might not seed and Wortshet have done through dishes

traordinary promise! What might not

orn in Oct. 1798. His parents lived in

thinia, on the northwestern shores of the They belonged to the Armenian naand at his baptism gave him the name of Greg-In the fifth year of his age, his mother died. after this, his father put him to school, and, ther this, his father put him to school, and, naxious for his improvement, gave many presthe teacher to induce him to be faithful to.

Gregory was attentive to his studies, and ad and learned everything which the master bable of teaching him. In the eleventh year age, his father died. He says he now viewed to be a forforn child, and a miserable orgithant to be a forforn child, and a miserable orgithant the proper of country. to be a fortorn child, and a miserable or-sithout the means of support, and began to fuge from the sorrows of the world in the tions of religion. "I meditated," he says, e works of God; on his greatness, and pow-providence, and especially on his love; and dly betaking my#elf alone, gave vent to my in prayers and tears. Sometimes I thought ous than others, praying more, and weeping abstaining from all childish sports, and obg strictly all the ceremonies of the church.

supposed, of the very body of Christ, and ing himself ready, and sometimes even wishing as, not doubting that his works were acceptable to God. "After the most strictest sect of his ion, he lived a Pharisee." It continued, "said he, "till I was nearly fitted for College, but gradually I lost that high zest, and screen an ecclesiastic, and remained there two s; but then left in disgust with the divisions and moralities among the members. He determined connect himself with the world; but meeting with onnect himself with the world; but meeting with the world; but meeting with onnect himself with the works were acceptable disturb it; no levity of the workmen, and no incidistu ected and sore disappointment, he was once more to connect muself with the mo-ffe, and entered the Armenian Convent at em. He was made Secretary to the patri-nd endeavared to commend himself in the ge of his duties both to God and man, is kind to the poor," he says; "gave alms in and sent clothes to the destitute without letobject, of my charity know their benefactor e ouject, of my charity know their benefactor, might have my reward in a future world. I rayed with my whole heart for all the breth-the convent, and for the patriarch, that we be united as one soul in the work and love of ecording to the usages of the church. With ording to the usages of the church. With al and great watchfulness, I took care that ing, whether of a spiritual or worldly nawhich concerned the patriarch or those about

which concerned the patriarch or those about might be right; that there might be nothing seworthy, nothing to be an occasion of reproach; that the patriarch, being found without blemish, the not be abhorred by God or man. Such were feelings and desires, and these I endeavored to utmost of my power to exhibit in all my constructions. Many times I retired alone to pray, and fallown before the images of the saints, worshipthem, and besought their intercession that I be fulfil my good intentions."

them, and besought their intercession that I it fulfil my good intentions."
he wickedness which he found in that convent at time, was great beyond description; but he timed there about three years; when he was into Cappadociu, for the double purpose of ching and of soliciting funds for the convent. is popularity, and the indiscreet co even immoral; and finally gave up his belief true religion, and became a sceptic. at state of mind he came to Beyroot, and be-

hat state of mind he came to Beyroot, and be-nequainted with our missionaries; and also lacob Aga and Dionysius Carabet. two Arme-ishops, then at Beyroot, and in the habit of netrecourse with the mission. This was in h 1825, when he was 26 years old. Seeing the intelligence of the missionaries in every thing ning to religion, he was astonished, and utter-tless how to solve the problem; having, from d, been taught to believe that their nation was wit any religion wheteer. Many times be id, been taught to believe that their nation was but any religion whatever. Many times be ght that the American people were ashamed to it said any longer, that they were infilels, and sent out, at the expense of government, a few eir very best men. He however read the word ol with them every day, for three mouths. He limest fur to serious inquiry. His infidelity ed to the power of truth. He believed the goal of the control of the serious indirections in the serious distribution of the serious distribu

after.

ROYAL WASHBURN was son of the Rev. Azel Washburn and Sarah Skinner Washburn, born at Royalton, Vt. Dec. 6, 1797. He was the fourth of ten children, seven of whom still live to sympathise with their parents in the common sorrow for a departed son and brother.

Of his early childhood we have nothing to mention, except that he appeared to all, a remarkably contented and cheerful boy. His own testimony adds to this, that the tender associations of his first years were of a religious and serious character. The family instructions, and especially the pious solicitude of a mother, whose affection and fidelity to Royal were perhaps unconsciously increased by solicitude of a mother, whose affection and fidelity to Royal were perhaps unconsciously increased by the loss of her two previous sons in infancy, formed in his young mind a conscience of peculiar delicacy and strength. When he had arrived at the age of and strength. When he had arrived at the age of thirteen, his native town was blessed with a special revival of religion, under the ministrations of the Rev. Martin Tuller. He felt its influence, resolved to consecrate highest to the service of Christ, and soon joined the church, rather against the judgment of his parents, who feared that his youthful piety might prove as it too often has done in other cases, transient as "the morning cloud and early dew."

[He immediately entered upon elementary studies with a view to the ministry; but was ere long led to renounce the religious hope which at first animated him, and to enter upon other employments. At Norwich, in 1815, a new era in his religious history commenced:]

'Here,' said he, speaking on the subject only a few days before his death,' here the Holy Spirit operated on me, and it was like the fire and the hammer; to this day I have a vivid recollection, a few days before his death, here the first how worsel and prophets!

a few days before his death, here the first how worsel and prophets!

be a more perfect idea of the character of tabet, it will be worth while to spend a few ents in considering some of the events of his derived from an account written by himthey continued and increased for weeks. It appeared a peculiar aggravation of his guilt that he had dishonored his Saviour, as he supposed, by a false profession, and how could such an offender ever be pardoned? His convictions soon deepened into such distressing anxiety and despondency, as threatened to destroy reason and life itself.

In this state of wind he advises he signified home.

to destroy reason and life itself.

In this state of mind by advice he visited home. It was in accordance with his filial spirit to rely on maternal skill for relief in every trouble. But when on learning his present case his mother said, 'My son, I cannot help you,' the unexpected reply pierced him with anguish; to use his own words, 'it came like a dagger to my soul.' She however conversed with him, and read to him. The first gleam of light was while she was reading to him a hymn; it broke in over the gloom, which previously hymn; it broke in over the gloom, which previously filled every corner of the mind, in the thought, which he instantly uttered—then God can forgive even me." "Yes my consideration in the constant of the con lations of religion. "I meditated," he says, the works of God; on his greatness, and powed providence, and especially on his love; and powed ently betaking myself alone, gave vent to my gain prayers and tears. Sometimes I thought upon the mountain, and forsake the word, a afforded me no satisfaction. Every morning vening I never failed to go to church, and say my prayers to God, to Christ, to the virging, and to all the Saints. In this state I continhere years,"—'I often had great peace and the continued in "he lieving that the Lord Jeans to loved me, and that, as I was so much more ous than others, praying more, and weeping abstaining from all childish sports, and observery thing else. For re, and weeping

n sports, and obof the church, I
of the happiness

He was indeed

the deeper of the keen distress of soul, which
he had experienced; he seemed as one just recoverons of his church,
down before the
test of the keen distress of soul, which
he had experienced; he seemed as one just recovered from a severe attack of sickness. But his enjoyment was now proportionate to his previous distress. God bestowed in unwonted measure the with great precision, bowing down before the of the saints and praying to them with devotion, confessing, receiving alsolution he priests, partaking of the sacrament, and, supposed, of the very body of Christ, and supposed, and sometimes even wishing

> of that love."
> You may well suppose that his hear: would now incline again to that course of study, from which he had turned aside. After much prayer and scrious inquiry he resolved to obtain, if possible, an education for the ministry. He had now, however, no tion for the ministry. He had now, however, no means of support, the peculiar circumstances of the family being such as not to allow his parents to aid him. Some months elapsed. At length the father, ignorant of his wishes, visited the place for the purpose of making a permanent arrangement for him with his employer. The son proposed a private walk, and with tears sought his father's permission to reme his studies with a view to the ministry, saying, "I shall never change again—if I commence, I shall go on." The parent's consent was easily obtained, under the assurance that the means would some way or other be furnished.
>
> [After two years of preparatory st. ly—keeping school in the winter of each—he enterred the Suplo-

school in the winter of each-he entered the Sopho more class in the University of Vermont, at Burlington, in 1817. After taking his degree, he spent a year as Tutor in the University, and comm

a year as Tutor in the University, and commenced his professional studies at Andover, in 1821.]
His thoughts had often dwelt on the spiritual wants of the southern and western parts of our country, and he readily yielded to proposals to pass a winter in N. Orleans, as a teacher of youth and a missionary. In the autumn of 1824 he proceeded to that city in company with the Rev. William Shedd, a young and ardeot philanthropist, whose ministerial course was still shorter than that of him we now mourn. Of the corruption, incorpance, and misery. there shout three years; when he was Cappadocin, for the double purpose of g and of soliciting funds for the convent. popularity, and the indiscreet commendative where received, were too much for iples. He became vain, ambitious, worldien immoral; and finally gave up his belief to religion, and became a sceptic. State of mind he came to Beyroot, and benainted with our missionaries; and also be Aga and Dionysius Carabet, two Armeops, then at Beyroot, and in the habit of course with the mission. This was in 125, when he was 26 years old. Seeing the fligence of the missionaries in every thing to religion, he was astonished, and utters how to solve the problem; having, from seen taught to believe that their nation was any religion whatever. Many times be that the American people were ashamed to id any longer, that they were infields, and out, at the expense of government, a few ery best men. He however read the word ith them every day, for three months. He self up to serious inquiry. His infidelity the power of truth. He believed the goscieved it in love, and henceforti consesself to the service of Christ.

near, his peace Lecame sweeter, and his confidence stronger. His mind retained its full energy, and for much of the time was unusually active. With perfect composure he arranged his secular affairs, wishing to relieve from care, as much as possible, his beloved wife, and even to his last day maintained a supervision of all the general concerns of the family. The hours which otherwise might have proved tedious, were devoted to reading and writing. Epistles of Christian love were sent to all his numerous friends. His habits of reflection had never been speculative; and the train of thinking, in which his mind now indulged its activity, was chiefly practical. Not long before his death he mentioned the course, which his meditations, without effort on his part, had taken in the latter stages of his disease. They dwelt at first on the evidences of Christianity; with great satisfaction he had reviewed these, and perceived in them new clearness and strength. Next, his own personal piety was a subject of long and careceived in them new clearness and strength. Next, his own personal picty was a subject of love and careful examination, resulting in a confirmed, cheerful conviction of his interest in the mercy of God through Christ. Then the value of this religion to the word occupied his thoughts and feelings, and as he contemplated the wretchedness of lost sinners and the perfect fitness of the gospel for their case, he was filled with unconquerable desires for its universal spread. Afterwards his friends, church, and people became the theme of his reflections, and awakened inexpressible wishes for their salvation.

In vain should we attempt to describe the delightful exhibition of Christian graces, which was presented in the last weeks of his life. No one could visit him, without receiving a deep impression of the

sented in the last weeks of his life. No one could visit him, without receiving a deep impression of the peculiar loveliness, with which faith, hope, submission, and affectionate interest in the welfare of others, now invested his character. His kind advice, tender warnings, and pious conversation will, we trust, be remembered by many. Precious sayings continually dropped from his fips. The glories of heaven, the condescension of Christ, and the approaching misery of the impenitent were topics of irequent remark. Near the time of Christmas, he requested his wife to read from the gospel the accounts of Christ's birth, saying, 'it is amazing that Christians should think so little, as they do among us, of that stupendous event;' as she read the worls of Luke, 'because there was no room for them in us, of that stopendous event; 'as she read the words of Luke, 'because there was no room for them in the inn,' be exclaimed with weeping, 'No room for my Saviour in the inn! Alas! and none in the hearts of men for whom he died!' Speaking of the prospects of the wicked, he said, 'O, in what crowds do peets of the wicked, he said, 'O, in what crowds do they hurry to ruin! now plainly do! now see it! and yet how needless! There's blood enough and love enough, if they would but turn!' Some pages of Payson's Life having been read to him, he subsequently remarked, 'Payson was all imagination. I have none: but! have been thinking of his most figurative expressions, and I do not know that any thing he says of the perfections of God or the glories of heaven, goes beyond what I feel and enjoy.' At another time allusion was made to the saints in heaven, 'Glorious company,' said he, 'but how little we know about them, in what manner they exist, how they converse, or how they serve God. And who are there?' 'Payson is there,' said his wife.' Yes,' added he, 'and Evarts is there, and Cornelius is there; my grandmother Lyon I know is there, and is there; my grandmother Lyon I know is there, and millions more whom I do not know; but that is nothing; my Saviour is there; and therefore they need to caudle, neither light of the sun; the Lamb is the light thereof. For several of his last days he became extremely exhusted before the time for sleeping. One night having gone to his bed in great weakness, he said, "I thank my Heavenly Father, that I am once more on my pillow. Can it be that I am deceived! No, I am not deceived, wherever God is, in any part of his universe, there I can be happy.' Shortly before his death he remarked to me, that he had for a part of the time during his sickness taken an interest in speculative theology, but added, 'Latthere; my grandmother Lyon I know is there, and tor a part of the time during his sickness taken an interest in speculative theology, but added, 'Latterly, I have relished nothing but simple food; and now I find that evidences don't satisfy: repentance loes not answer; faith won't do; there is but one reliance for me, and one emotion: I must have love, and a friend near me to love, my Infinite Redeemen; I have no imagination in religion, no dreams:

The A Considerable degree of seriousness, and more than usual attention to the means of grace, has appeared of late within the bounds of the Lagrage and Oxford churches, under the care of Research to the care of er; I have no imagination in religion, no dreams; but love to Christ, as a near and infinite Friend, is

among the people. Many of the ungodly have regarded the prayers of the mici-sers and people of deaching the agonies of dissolution. 'I see glory beyond,' aid he, 'but the way looks rugged.' Quite a different way, however, had God appointed for him. The Lord brought him down to the river of death and let him survey a fearful width of waters; but hen reduced them to an 'insignificant rill,' and hen reduced them to an 'insignificant rill,' and one by letter—all, the fraits of such meeting and one by letter—all the fraits of such meeting and one by letter—all the fraits of such meeting and the mee His departure at last was strikingly sudden. He had often expressed great apprehensions respecting the agonies of dissolution. 'I see glory beyond,' said he, 'but the way looks rugged.' Quite a different way, however, had God appointed for him. The Lord brought him down to to the river of death and let him survey a fearful width of waters; but and let him survey a fearful width of waters; but then reduced them to an 'insignificant rill,' and helped him to 'cross it by a single step.' Scarcely fifteen minutes before his last breath he was enga-ged in free conversation with one, who had called to see him. He subsequently rose that the bed might be adjusted, and when about to take it again, sank in the arms of his wife, and expired without a struggle. Thus he departed on the afternoon of struggle. Thus he departed on the attenues of Tuesday last (Jan. 1st), having just entered the scale year of his age. It had been his ordent desir needay last (Jam. 1877).

Sith year of his age. It had been his ardent desire hile in Georgia, after hope of recovery was resoved, that he might be permitted to return and ie in the bosom of his family. His friends have occasion to thank God that this desire of his was granted, and that they were privileged to look upon the bright pathway, by which he went up to the new Jerusalem. 'The way of the wicked is as dark-

Home Missions.

For the Boston Recorder Extract from the Quarterly Report of a Missionary "Since my last Report, we have been making efforts in the Temperance cause, and have enrolled between 60 and 70 I believe, on the total abstinence

The prospects of the cause are growing more favorable. and more favorable.

Our Sabbath School is continually increasing in interest and usefulness. Much solemnity and tenlerness of feeling are still manifest among the

My church seems to be waking up, at least a portion of it. Some are longing and praying, I believe with intensity of feeling, for the presence of God and the manifestations of his grace and glory. But Oh! we are none of us half awake. Still I cannot but feel that we are about to have a visit from our Lord; the way has evidently been preparing for some months in the minds of the impenitent, in and out of my regular congregation. More and more are dropping into my meetings on the Sabbath. Truth seems, to an unusual degree, to sink down into the minds of the congregation.

It is also evident, that to an important extent, prejudices, which like a brazen wall, have shut in this little church and its influences, are melting My church seems to be waking up, at least

WEDNESDAY, FEBRURY 13, 1822.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRURY 13, 1822.

Whole No. 80

WEDNESDAY, FEBRURY 13, 1822.

Whole No. 80

Wednesday of the second in whoth behald believed, and she control was peace. Be died at the age of thirty three.

\*\*Entrol Manual Proposition of the Secondary of the Control of the Secondary of the Control of the Secondary of th prove a savor of death unto death, to thousands, while they prove the savor of life unto life, to those that are chosen of Ged. Certain it is, that under God, ministers, beyonl all other agents, control the character and destinies of their fellow men, for

> For the Beston Recorder ABSTRACT OF THE " HOME MISSIONARY" INTELLI-

GENCE FOR FERRUARY. unt .- The Rev. J. M. Sadd was statione Missouri.—The Rev. J. M. Sadd was stationed in St. Francis Co. about a year ago;—only one old Presbyteriau woman could then be found, and she had joined a Methodist church. Thirty-six have been hopefully converted during the year. Mr. S. has organized three churches 30 miles distant from each other,—is raising funds for a house of worship—and for a school house;—for the Subbath Schools have created a desire for learning among the youth, and convinced many parents of the importance of inand convinced many parents of the importance of in-creasing the facilities for education.—" One German creasing the lacities for education.—"One German law with the consumption, sent for me to visit him, between 40 and 50 miles." Blessed be God, that the dying man had a spiritual counsellor, even within that distance—a blessing that he had not enjoyed, but for the friends of Home Missions.

Rev. R. L. M'Afee writes from Calloway, that a

four-days meeting was blessed to the awakening of some "careless ones" arrong his people, and the some "careless ones" art ong his people, and the revival of the spirit of prayer among Christians. Opposition to the Sabbath School had led to the closing of the school house against it—and as no other house could be provided, it was discontinued. The indignation of many was aroused by this movement, and they came forward to assist in building a Pressure of the country of the co byterian Meetinghouse—a house greatly needed, but which could not have been built without assistance from those that were thus driven to the work by the enemies of the Sabbath School. So the weath of man

LLISOIS.—Rev. A. Hale writes from Bethel, Bond Co., that about ten individuals found peace in believ-ing, during a protracted meeting, in which he was assisted by Pres. Beecher, Mr. Sturtevant, and Mr. Rewing: about the same number, who had previous by indulged hope, united with the church. The deers and other brethren of the church for man Sabbaths in succession, have foregone the privileg and their efforts have not been in vain. 'The mem-bers of the church have generally been alive.' The number of impenitent among us is small. It would do your heart good to hear the brethren pray for their conversion.

, whose name is not me there has been a church of -- in this vicinity for there has been a variety of the has been a character, that the interseveral years—of such a character, that the intersection part of the community have become completely disgusted with its members. They are mostly of a class, that are here called Irva sides. They come out decidedly against all the benevolent operations of the day,—Bible, Tract, Missionary, Sabbath of the day,—Bible, Tract, Missionary, Sabbath of the day,—Bible and Societies; and it is but a community of the day. ere numerous, where there is none but an une

tance is to one of the usual attention to the means of grace, has appeared of late within the bounds of the La-bryette and Oxford churches, up der the care of Rev.
T. A. Carnahan. Eighteen have been added during five months—and the spirit of puety is increasing among the people. Many of the ungodly have re-

tion, and one by letter—all, the fruits of such meet-ings—three of then, young houds of families; the other three, interesting young men—who may be-come heralds of salvation.

TENNESSEE .- At Athens, for the last three months TENESSEE.—At Alhens, for the last force months under the ministry of Rev. F. Pope, there has been a remarkable outpouring of the spirit. In Soptember a sucramental meeting was appointed for four days—but continued for seven days. From 75 to 100 persons, at different times, came for ward to the anxious seat. About 50 professed to have been born by the control of the service of th ious seat. About 30 professed to have been born again, and 15 then united themselves to the church for the first time. Fourteen have since connected themselves with the church. At the other churches under the care of Mr. Pope, glorious things have been seen—but the fruits are not yet seen in such abundance as at Athens. To two of them, eight have been added on profession, and six on certificate.

and solemn; attended meeting up the Sabbath, also our conference in the evening; was made a subject of conviction. After meeting, he called on the deacon of our church, and desired prayers, and prayed himself. He obtained relief, and went on his way rejoicing in the Lord. Several other instances of peculiar interest might be named.

It is to be borne in mind, while reading of the revivals of the West, that the sparseness, and indifference of the population to all religious truth, oppose obstacks to the progress of the work of the Lord which carcely exist at all in the more densely peopled states of New England. The numbers 8, 10; or 20, ound small in our ears, when the fruits of a 'Revival' are stated, because we compare them involunta rily with the fifties and hundreds, that are sometime brought into our churches, during such seasons. But those fruits are rich and precious to the missionary, whose congregation or congregations extend over fifty or a hundred square miles and even more-and who then has not half as many souls looking to him for instruction, as three-quarters of the country Pastors of Massachusetts: and still more are they pre cious, to those who look down from heaven with joy on one repenting sinner.

The friends and patrons of the American Hon Missionary Society have abundant encouragement to proceed in their work. The smiles of heaven rest on

For the Boston Recorder CAUSES OF SIN.

Mr. Tract,—In your paper of Jan. 9, I observed a short article headed—"Causes of Sin," upon which I feel inclined to offer a few remarks. not my business to vindicate the conductors of the Christian Spectator against the censures implied in your piece; nor will I inquire whether in the space of three short paragraphs you can state and refute the arguments of a long and able article, in such a way that your readers will understand the

merits of the controversy which to some extent agitating the Christian community. I shall make this term a text, on which to for

remarks.

It is obvious that the word cause, as applied to sin, must be differently understood, according to the object aimed at by the discussion of its meaning. The same is true indeed of the term cause whatever be

will of Gold as their cause, and should call this ex-plaining the haw of nature.

All this, it might be said, is only telling what the child knows to be frue, and respecting which the philosopher can know no more. Neither you nor the conductors of the Christian Spectator, will think philosopher can know no more. Neither you nor the conductors of the Christian Spectator, will think it any advance in religious doctrine, to prove that there never could have been sin in the universe, had not God created the moral agents who commit this sin.

The word cause is again used to denote the juherent tendency in beings and bodies, uniformly to net, and to be acted upon, in a particular manner or according to particular laws. In material bodies these uniform tendencies are what we call the laws ious seat. About 30 professed to have been born again, and 15 then united themselves to the church for the first time. Fourteen have since connected themselves with the church. At the other churches under the care of Mr. Pope, glorious things have been seen—but the fruits are not yet seen in such abundance as at Athens. To two of them, eight have been added on profession, and six on certificate.

Onto.—The result of a four-days meeting held in Ashtabula Co, under the direction of Rev. E. S. Scott, in October last, was, that eight or ten, among 55 inquirers, indulged the same blessed hope. Half of before the meeting closed; and since then, a few more have indulged the same blessed hope. Half of these are among the Sablash Schoolars. At Jefferson and Inducer in the same Co. similar meetings have been held, under direction of Rev. Mr. Beardsley—80 of the impenitent v. ere awakened—20 it is thought, submitted to Christ. At A. and at J. the meeting was beneficial chiefly to Christians—and a few sinners then first 'trusted in Christ.'

A Revival is enjoyed also in Wash inglor Co.—particularly in Warren—20 have given evidence of a decision to be the Lord's—and the vork is going on. Rev. A. Kingsbury informs, that the Revival has very nearly been confined to the operations of the regularly attended the Bible class the year past, not one remains indifferent to the concerns of the soul, and with one or two exceptions, it is believed, they are the children of God.

What Temperance will ob.

A few days since, a citizen, whom, two years

should contend that sin being the act of a ing, it must result from the creative act o. which such moral being was formed; and disputing with the fatafist, I should say that a voluntary act of the mind, its cause must b with all other voluntary acts, in that moral I with which the soul of man is endowed anout which it would cease to be a human soul. A third and last definition of the term as a ju os in in men, is found in those influences, when

to sin in men, is found in those influences, wh they be, by reason of which men act and cl

wrong rather than right.
On the causes of sin in this last sense of the w I may send you some further thoughts, should y publish this communication; respecting both which you will exercise your entire freedom witho giving offence to Yours, &c. B.

[We defer till we shall have our correspondent' hele theory before us, what we have to say on the doctrines of the above .- EDITOR.

> For the Boston Recorder. FRAGMENTARY MUSINGS.

FRAGMENTARY MUSINGS.

"It is my own property," said a professor of religion not long since, "and property too which did not drop accidentally into my hands, by a windfall of good fortune; it is all the fruit of my hard and persevering industry. And surely I have a right to do what I please with it, provided no one is injured." "Ah!—provided no one is injured." "Ah!—provided no one is injured is companion;—" and is not Jesus Christ injured by every dollar misapplied?" Musing on this brief colloquy, a few thoughts have occurred to me, which, Mr. Editor, I submit to your disposol.

My friend has an income of three thousand dollars a year. He is disposed to give a handsome share to charitable purposes; the poor are fed from his table; the naked never go away shivering from his door; and he easts more perhaps into the contri-

bis table; the naked never go away shivering from that society. Its missionaries are every where instrumental in converting the wilderness into a fruitful field. Infidelity and its thousand kindred errors—Vice and its thousand nameless miseries retire before them or throw down their weapons of hostility, and how to the majesty of truth. Shall not that society then, share yet more largely in the daily prayers, and in the generous contributions of all who love their country, the world, and the Saviour? God grant it; and let all who hear and read, say, Amen.

Miscellary. jewelry for his wife and daughters; and another tenth in giving entertainment to evening parties every two or three months at his house; and another tenth in enabling his sons to appear a little more 'respectable' than their fellows at College; and another tenth or two in keeping a coach and horses for which he has very little use except for a few months in the year;—why nobedy has a right to complain; for nobody is injured, and certainly he is free to do what he will with his own.

"Now, my dear Sir," I would inquire of him, "do you believe that any substantial good results from such an appropriation of your surplus income!

from such an appropriation of your surplus income? We will admit, if you please, that no positive harm Ve will admit, if you please, that no positive harm done;—but, I ask, is any substantial good gain-

"Certainly," methinks he would reply;—" in the first place, I and my family are rendered more re-spectable; we appear to more advantage in society; and we have more enjoyment of the good things of ife and fortune; and in the second place, we conribute to keep employed and consequently to suport a number of mechanics and other labo

onject aimed at by the discussion of its meaning. The same is true indeed of the term cause whatever he the subject in reference to which it is used. There is a sense in which God is the cause of all things: not only beings but all the circumstances of beings, all their changes and motions, whether in the physical or moral world, arise from the power of him, Who spake the word And all their frame From nothing came.

But for the creative and sustaining power of God, those things standing connected with the various laws and modes of being, as their result, could never be. The circumstances of things, can never be without the things themselves.

The injurishies are God in this way, might beg or starve at our doors," "Very ingenious, indeed, Sir:--but have you any evidence that you and your family are, in truth a whit more respectable and happy han they would be, surrounded with a little less finery—pardon the word—I mean fewer parlor ornaments and the various et ceteras of life a la mode? Do you really believe that you and your family are, in truth a whit more respectable and happy han they would be, surrounded with a little less finery—pardon the word—I mean fewer parlor ornaments and the various et ceteras of life a la mode? Do you really believe that you and your family are, in truth a whit more respectable and happy han they would be, surrounded with a little less finery—pardon the word—I mean fewer parlor ornaments and the various etcetrans of life a la mode? Do you really believe that you and your family are, in truth a whit more respectable and happy han they would be, surrounded with a little less finery—pardon the word—I mean fewer parlor ornaments and they would be, surrounded with a little less finery—pardon the word—I mean fewer parlor ornaments and they way, might beg or starve at our doors," "Very ingenious, indeed, Sir:--but have you any widence that you and your family are, in truth a whit more respectable and happy han they would be, surrounded with a little less finery—pardon the word—I mean fewe or be. The circumstances of things, can never be without the things themselves.

That in this sense God is the cause of sin can never be questioned, and therefore this meaning of the word, can never be understood whenever any question is agitated respecting the cause of sin. We may set as distinct respecting the cause of sin. We may set as distinct respecting the cause of sin. We may set as shown the cause of sin by showing that God made the sinning agent.

Such an one would fall as low in theology as would the man in natural philosophy, who should resolve all physical phenomena into the power and will of God as their cause, and should call this explaining the laws of nature.

All this, it might be said, is only telling what the child knows to be frue, and respecting which the child knows to be frue, and respecting which the philosopher can know no more. Neither you nor proposed the size of the proposed the support of missions?"

Or what the never you would the reduced to a state of starvation or wretchedness; if you did not as tate of starvation or wretchedness; if you did not as tate of starvation or wretchedness; if you did not as tate of starvation or wretchedness; if you did not as tate of starvation or wretchedness; if you did not as tate of starvation or wretchedness; if you did not as tate of starvation or wretchedness; if you did not as tate of starvation or wretchedness; if you did not as tate of starvation or wretchedness; if you did not as tate of starvation or wretchedness; if you did not as tate of starvation or wretchedness; if you did not as tate of starvation or wretchedness; if you did not as tate of starvation or wretchedness; if you did not as tate of starvation or wretchedness; if you did not as tate of starvation or wretchedness; if you did not as tate of starvation or wretchedness; if you did not as tate of starvation or wretchedness; if you did not as tate of starvation or wretchedness; if you did not as tate of starvation or wretchedness; if you did not as tate of starvation or wretched

"No Sir, I had not forgotten it:—but I thank you for helping me to a satisfactory discovery of what I had long suspected, not only in your own case, but in that of the great mass of professed Christians;—I mean the idea, or the principle—for it is a principle of action with them—that by throwing a handsome donation into the Lord's Treasury, they purchase to themselves the liberty of doing what they please with the main body of their income, not considering the divine command, "Do all to the glory of God." Our possessions, my dear Sir, are talents committed to our care as stewards; and it will not avail us to say, in the day of final reckoning, that we have injured no one by them. So might the unfaithful stew-No Sir, I had not forgotten it :- but I thank yo say, in the day of final reckning, that we have injur-ed no one by them. So might the unfaithful stew-ard have said who hid his Lord's money; but this did not save him from condemnation. The servants of Christ, and such are all his disciples, are bound so to apply what he hath committed to their care, that when he cometh he may receive his own with usury."

## MEANS OF SELF-DISCIPLINE.

This work, at its creation, was pronounced by its Maker to be "very good." Now, we are told, it is a very had world. Every body finds fault with it. Christians are evermore complaining of its activity in drawing them into sin, and hindering them in the pursuit of holiness. And impenient sinners think to excuse their impenitence, by saying that they cannot break loose from its influence. Every body seems to consider the world as to blame, in some way, for all the wickedness that is done in it.

stances of this kind, take the ascending arm of a lever, the ascending arm of a lever, the ascend of snoke, or the counter current on the margin of a river.

A few days since, a citizen, whom, two years since, I had occasionally seen so far intoxicated as nearly to destroy his articulation—made application for admission into this church. For a year past he had sot tasted ardeat spirits: his family are now

of the latter; but it is their fault-because they of the latter; but it is their fault—because they are of their own accord more familiar with hem. Would they but use it aright, they would fad the world full of inducements and facilities for increasing in knowledge and holiness. At every step of our progress through the world, we are surrounded with just such influences as we need, to make us what we ought to be. We have only to see them and use them, and we shall grow up to the perfection of our nature. Could we only catch the attention of the men and women and children that are upon the earth, and make them see the means and opportunities of self-discipline with which we are ever surrounded, and with what certainty and to what extent a right use of them would do them good, we should at least take away some of their excussions, and give fresh courage to those who aspire to be wiser and better than they are; and even such an essay towards it as we not y reasonably hope to

to be wiser and better than they are; and even such an essay towards it as we may reasonably hope to make, may not be wholly in vain.

Look rearly infancy. Life begins with a lesson, and with just such a lesson as we need. As son, and with just such a lesson as we need. As son to be such a lesson as we need. As son to be such a lesson as we need. As son to be such as a lesson as we need. As son to be such as a lesson as we need. As son to be such as a lesson as we need. As son to be such as a lesson as we need. As son to be such as a lesson as we need. As son the such as a lesson as a le fends us from evils, which we could neither foresee nor repel. We are taught a spirit of reliance upon those on whom we are thus dependent, and to regard this our relation to them, and theirs to us, by which we are thus dependent on them as the source of all the good we either do or can enjoy. The power on which we are thus dependent, is ever exercised for our welfare. The wisdom which guides that power, ever studies our good. All is adapted to prepare our minds for a voluntary committing of ourselves to this superior guidance. And when we become able to understand language and engage in the commerce of thoughts, when we can understand advice and commands, we have already had abundant reason to respect and love.

Macso, Feb. 9, 1832.

But more. The influences which act upon us from the moment of our birth are such as will, if not resisted by an evil reaction from within us, form in us a habit of religious feeling; so that when the idea of God, his law, and our duty to him, are distinctly presented to our understandings, our distinctly presented to welcome them.

Linder the protection of an Almighty God and Saviour, I expect to proceed, within a few days, to countries hitherto not visited by Europeans. Litrust that our merciful Redeemer will open a door which nobody ever can shat.

Ch. GUTZLAFF. the idea of God, his law, and our duty to him, are distinctly presented to our understandings, our hearts will alread; he prepared to welcome them as they deserve. We have only to feel towards God, as we have already learned to feel towards superiority in the person of our parents, and all is as it should be. The glad recognition of his superiority; the rejoicing that he exists—that we are not orphans, but have him to refy upon; the thankfulness for his sufficient care of us, before we knew him or thought of him; the cheerful running with our requests, to him; from whom we are already in the present of Hamme Changes. futness for his sufficient to the cheerful running with our requests, to him from whom we are already in the habit of receiving what we need; the unquestioning reliance apon his providing care; the faith in his wisdom, power and love, in which we give ourselves up to his disposal, even when we cannot know what he intends to do with us; the patience with which we endure every painful operation of his power, because we know that his power is exerted only for our good; the confidence in his with which we endure every painted opening with which we endure every painted opening with which we endure every painted opening with a sour perfect and uncommands, as our perfect and uncerting guide in the pursuit of our best good; all these, extended so as to embrace, not only our earthly parents, but our Father in heaven, make up the substance of a religious character. And if these are formed in us, as our circumstances in early infancy tend to form them, the idea of God, when our understandings come to receive it distinctly, which their gradual enlargement here on earth, wither by their gradual enlargement here on earth, without the inhabitants of Japan once manifested towards the inhabitant of Japan once manifested towards the inhabitant of the inhabitant o our understandings come to receive it distinctly, either by their gradual enlargement here on earth, or by the dropping of this veil of flesh, will call them all forth and fix them on him; will exalt and ennoble them, as God is greater and better than man; and will thus fill our souls with wisdom and blesselves.

seduess.

So far, then, the world is a good world; and if we are bad, it is not the world's fault. How it is as we progress in life, we will consider another time.

{ Vt. Chronicle.}

# Colonization.

THE COLONIZATION SYSTEM.—.VO. IX.

To the Hon. A. H. Everett and the Rev. L. Bacox.

The project of our Society is pronounced by some chimerical. This objection is coeval with the foundation of the institution. It was held up in the face of Dr. Samuel Finley, when he went on to Washington, and was engaged in assisting to form the Society. "This scheme," replied the noble-minded philanthropist, "is of God, and must succeed." He called a meeting to pray over it, and proceeded in his work of benevolence. The Society was formed, and if the thought of that work was not among the most exhibitrating recollections that Mr. Wolff, the well-known missionary, has arrived at Peshawur, having travelled alone, it is said, from Arabia. The route he has pursued is said suggers and sufferings. He has been made a slave—has been repeatedly plundered and stript—has been repeatedly plundered and stript—has been repeatedly plundered and stript—has been repeatedly in Calcutta, which mention that Mr. Wolff, the well-known missionary, has arrived at Peshawur, having travelled alone, it is said, from Arabia. The route he has pursued is said from Arabia. The route he has pursued is said from Arabia. The route he has pursued is said, from Arabia. The route he has pursued is said from Arabia. The route he has pursued is said angers and sufferings. He has been made a slave—has been repeatedly plundered and stript—has otherwise undergone great personal hardships, and has finally reached Peshawur in a state of great destitution. He has been expected in that quarter for some time past, and Runject Singh has directed every the foundation of the Societies? There is now one missionary in this dark world to some hundreds of thousands of its heathen. Is that sound against missionary institutions? Fifty years ago the population of our country was far better supplied with ministers than it is at present. Population has greatly outrun "the means" of spiritual "subsistence." Must the Education Societies therefore be abandoned? Certainly, according to the objector, abandon the whole. It is all a delusion practised on the churches. There is no manner of proportion between the means used or that can be used and the end sought. The reasoning then amounts to this: We cannot do all we desire. We must therefore do nothing.

Now, I would observe, we must judge of the merits of an institution, not by what its friends have been pleased to utter in moments of generous enthusiasm and sanguine expectation, but by the fundamental principles, which are accredited in its Constitution, and which regulate its general action.

Constitution, and which regulate its general action.

The second article of the Constitution of the Society, after declaring its object to be "to promote and equature and decline of a living faith in Christ, as our only and all-sufficient Saviour, must be regarded as the cause of its bloody revolutions. The undermining of sent the free people of color residing in our country on the coast of Africa, or such other place as Congress, shall deem, most expedient." immediately.

Congress, shall deem, most expedient." immediately. try on the coast of Africa, or sacron to the coast of Africa, or sacron to the coast of Africa, or sacron to congress shall deem most expedient," immediately adds: "and the Society shall act to effect this object in co-operation with the General Government, and such of the States as may adopt regulations upon the subject." It embarks in no chimerical attempt to overthrow the Coastitution and the laws of the A revival has tak to make the lest of them. It invokes the aid of the Legislative and executive powers for the promotion of its high purposes of benevolence. It does not apply firebrands to the roots of the slave system, but institutes a loosening process, which, if liberty be advancing in the world, must eventually under God eradicate the deeply-grounded curse.

But the expense—how are you to transport even 60,000 a year which is only the annual increase? There is surely no physical impossibility, supposing the sentiment of the nation to demand it, and the consent of the colored race to authorize it, and the Someth of the colored race to authorize it, and the Someth of the colored race to authorize it, and the Someth of the colored race to authorize it.

the sestiment of the nation to demandif, and the consent of the colored race to authorize it, and the Society has not been so bereft of reason as to expectit on any other supposition.† How did 150,000 great success. Y. Eesngelist. emigrants contrive to cross the Atlantic from Eu-rope during the last year? Poor as they were, the attractions of this western world were strong enoug to draw them hither. They actually reached her —and upon their own private resources. If they worked their passage to a strange land and people, cannot Africans work their passage to their own land and people? How have avarice and cruelty conmand and people: From mare avarice and cruety con-trived to carry away at least rifter Millions from Africa? Shall the liberality and kindness of a great nation be less ingenious and powerful to restore two MILLIONS—the whole number of the captive exiles? I will not enter into a sortial calculation of dollars and cents, when the peace and prosperity of one mation, and the civil regeneration of another should be the profile besief of our plans. one untion, and the civil regeneration of another should be the only basis of our plans. ONE HUNDARD MILLIONS are forthcoming for the support of one short war. Who would spare even that sum to prevent the war and bloodshed of a general insurrection? Mr. Madison and Judge Marshall recommend that the lower necessary lesses of the com-

public debt, which is at hands appropriated to this inn. He alluded, with much apparent delight, to object. The coners of the major overflow, and we one or two instances of conventions. object. The coders of the mition overflow, and we are legislating, not to increase but to reduce the revenue. To what better purpose could it be applied? The saving of money which in a single year has been made in the State of New York by the

The following resolution with its preamble, was passed at the annual meeting of the Parent Society in 1926. "Resolved, that the Society has from its organization looked to the powers and resources of the several States, as alone adequate to the accomplishment of this important object." The preamble is, "Whereas the Society has sometimes been charged with the extravagant idea of being enabled to effect the purposes of its creation by means of individual extentions only.

#### Religious Intelligence.

CHINA.

Encouraging Prospects. The editors of the Chinese Repository, in their number for June, say: "Bedhism is China is decreased by the learned, laughed at by the propertionate, yet followed by All." This remark is in accordance with information from other sources; and if Protestant Christians in Europe and Ameri-

and engage in the commerce of thoughts, when we can understand advice and commands, we have already had abundant reason to respect and love and trust the source from which they flow. We have already, and from the first, received continual lessons of gratitude and confiding love, which, if they have been welcomed by us as they ought, have prepared our feelings for a state of voluntary, of glad obedience. Our condition, from the moment of our birth, is adexided to form in us such habits of feeling, as well make the filial virtues our pleasure and our choice. The command of the parent does not reach our understandings, till influences have been at work upon us, fitted to make the reception of that command a pleasure. Thus the constitution of the world, when we are first brought into it, does all that the constitution of the world can do, to fit us for the beginning of social life.

But more. The influences which act upon us from the moment of our birth are such as will, if not resisted by an evil reaction from within us, form in us a habit of religious feeling; so that when the idea of God, his law, and our duty to him, are distinged, presented to our understandings.

## Prospect of Happy Changes.

The people of this great eastern conjue, it is well known, have for a long time rejected almost all communication with Europeans; and Christian missionaries especially have been carefully excluded from the islands. The editor of the Chinese Repository,

the inhabitants of Japan once manifested towards foreigners has, we apprehend, abated,—not entirely foreigners has, we apprehend, abated,—not entirely but in a great degree. And if we have been rightly informed, the heir apparent,—a young man,—is remarkably enterprising, intelligent, liberal minded, fond of foreigners, and anxious to improve the condition and elevate the character of the nation. We are anxiously waiting for the return of the "Lord Amherst," by whose voyage to the eastward, we hope much information will be obtained on these waters."

In his second voyage, from which he had not re-

was not among the basis of death, then the testimony of conscience is of no avail in that solemn hour. Chimerical objections are not fit for the mouths of Christians. They may do for infidels. There was a time—if that time be not now, when the unbeliever jeered at the idea of filing the world with Bibles. Was that a good argument against Bible where the idea of filing the world with Bibles. Was that a good argument against Bible where the secorety of the tribes of Israel, when six adults were baptized, and eleven admisted to the LoriPath-believer jeered at the idea of filing the world with Bibles. Was that a good argument against Bibles was a separate for the source of the tribes of Israel, when six adults were baptized, and eleven admissions—and intensional against missionary in this dark world to some hundreds of thousands of its dark world to some hundreds of thousands of its dependent people in some of the yet unexplored resions of Asia. Mr. Wolff, it is said, purposes to some financial content are supposed to the content are supposed to the properties of the number of the unfavorable weather we appear mounted about three months after, when six adults were baptized, and eleven admisted to the LoriPath-belt, the number of clothes, and the General, we learn has invited him to Similar. The object of his present journey is understood to be the discovery of the tribes of Israel, we have a good argument against Bibles. Was that a good argument against Bibles and the supposed still to exist as a separate and in besides this a number who were hopefully changed at our meeting united with other congregations and its size churches. Among those admitted to our communion was one little child not more than eight vears old—and others of all ages from eight to sixty

WALES .- The Rev. Jenkin Jenkins, has favor us with the substance of a letter received by him from his friends in South Wales, from which we

A revival has taken place in the town of Lanelly, Carmartheushire. Many hundreds have been added to the church, and the licarers of the gospel amount to two thousand. The minister is the Rev. J. Rees. Their chapel was built wholly by the contributions of the people themselves, who are mostly persons engaged in the copper and coal works, and have little property. It is the largest but one in Wales. The church, which had only 200 members a few

years ago, now numbers about 900.

The people in Wales have heard about the protracted meetings in America, and being pleased with this mode of promoting the kingdom of Christ, they have already introduced the practice, and with very great success. The particulars are not given.—N.

## SUCCESSFUL LABORS.

The following paragraphs are from a very inter esting Report recently presented to the New York Young Men's Bible Society. It is by the Committee on Military Posts, and relates to a visit made by them on Sunday, Dec. 16, to Governor's and Bedlow's Islands.

Your committee, in company with the Rev. Mr. Burnett, the acting chaplain of the Islands, left Castle Garden in the morning, at about quarter Lefore 11, in a boat well manned, which had been sent from Beillow's Island to accommodate Mr. Burnett, and proceeded rapidly to the last mentioned station. It was the first visit he had made to the Islands for about two months, having been tent away during one short war. Who would spare even that sum to prevent the war and bloodshed of a general insurrection? Mr. Mailson and Judge Marshall recommend that the immense revenue derived from the
public lands be in part, after the extinction of the

at the Island, which is beautifully laid at and deco-rated, the soldiers were immediately alled togeth-er by sound of trumpet, and a fire kindled in a large room, which is connectionally fitted up for divine worship. A band of muric soon amounced the ap-proach of the congregation, and about seventy or eighty acidiers, in military costuma entered the room, and with the musicians took their seats, filling room, and with the musicians took theil seats, filling nearly the whole apartment. Servacevas performed by Mr. Burnett, who delivered a vey impressive and well-timed address, and the hymns were played to sacced music by the band alone, no no pointing in voice, as the leading vocalist was sik or absent. There was something deeply pathete and soleme in this mode of praising God. And as the hardy soldiers sat in fixed and solemn silence, and the deep toned notes swelled through the apartment, we could not but feel and rejoice to see how the melody of the cross could triumph over the barsh discord of war, and tame the stubborn passions into tenderness and love. If there is a seen on what the country of the cross could triumph over the barsh discord of war, and tame the stubborn passions into tenderness and

not but feel and rejoice to see how the melody of the cross could triumph over the barsh discord of war, and tame the stubborn passions intotenderness and love. If there is a scene on earth which can tour's the heart, it is that of a military coupany, in martial costume, singing with uncovered heads and downcast eyes the praise of God.

Our reception at Governor's Island was hearty, cordial, and cheering. The children of the worthy gentleman at whose house we dined, clustered around their excellent pastor, and greeted hira as they would have done a father. After dinner, we attended Divine service in a room which the solciers and officers, at their own expense, have fitted up as a chapel. It is arranged with great taste and reatness; a pulpit has been erected, with handsome curtains, and surrounded by a painted railing, carpt telf within. The windows are ornamented with curtains, and the whole chapel displays a propriety and nextness which clearly evince that the hearts of those who fashioned it "had expect to the house of God." About thirty soldiers were present, besides the presiding officer of the station, his family, and many private individuals. The services were impressive and sclemn. One soldier was subdued into ears, sclemn. One soldier was subdued into tear

and science. One some vasual management and all evinced great attention and interest.

One incident, your Committee cannot reliain from the relating. An aged woman, poorly, but neatly clarame up to Mr. Burnett, after the congregation we came up to Mr. Burnett, after the congregation we dismissed, and with eyes suffused with tears shoo his hands, and blessed him and God that he wa again restored to them. She placed something in his hands, saying, as she did t, her countenance lightening into a smile, while her eyes were filled with tears, 'I am poor, but there are many poorer than I am.' After she had left is, he showed us the nearly a year,' said he 'since she gave me a sin deposits her mite in my band, and leaves it to m

deposits her mile in my anal, and seaves it only discretion how to dispose of it.

We returned to the city in the dosk of the evening delighted with our execution, which we trust was one of profit as well as pleasure.

When we reflect, that, four years ago, these

slands were almost entirely destitute of even th shadow of religious privileges, and that it was only snarow of religious privileges, and that it was only by unreaditted perseverance, for six months, agains every discouragement, and at great expense, tha Mr. Burnett was able to interest the soldiers on the subject of their immortal interests; and when we contrast the present delightful appearance and con lition of the islands with their former desolati with their trainer desonation, what refise in the hard what refise have we for praise and gratitude to Him who rewardeth every man according to his works and who will not suffer his faithful servants to abor in vain!—and what encouragement have we for future exertion in the roble work before us, in lisseminating the knowledge of the only revelation f our great Creator, and in working, as fellow la with Christ, in the heavenly employment of the souls of men!

#### FORKS OF BRANDYWINE, PA. a letter to the Editor of the Presbyterian, th

Der J. N. C. Grier, says: I had the great satisfaction to publish in your r

I had the great satisfaction to publish in your pare, a year ago, an account of the gracious doing if the Lord amongst us in the summer of 1831, tell of more than one bundred and thirty added that time to this branch of the cherch of Christ.

The senson just ended has been a senson of the ing too. Taking into consideration the state of the urrounding country, and the fact that our number of communicants was already more than four his lived, and that many være increasedly hardened beasing through a revival senson unconverted, the dessing of the last seems greater than the blessing defined as the state of the last seems greater than the blessing of the last seems greater. sing of the last seems greater than the bless

of the former year.

We held a protracted meeting, beginning on the 21st August, 1832, which continued four days. At this time God was pleased to grant us a season of great refreshing; and many, many became deeply concerned for the salvation of their souls. When concerned for the salvation of their souls. We those who desired private conversation with the isters present were desired to occupy the place signed them, there were found more than threel-dred of this description. Unwilling hastily to a to the sealing ordinances of the church, we deliyears old—and others of all ages from eight to sixty five years. To me it was a novel and pleasing sight on one occasion to see the mother and her son stand up before the congregation, and together dedicate themselves to God in haptism, and at another time the bushand and the wife; and again the father and the son come up together to covenant with God, and with many tears to give themselves away to him.

Graffor, Mass.—A recent letter from this place, written by Rev. Oris Converse, gives the intelligence of a continued revival. Mr. C. says,—"The Lord is continually causing the Spirit to drop as the rain on the people of the town. We have had a continued work of grace in this town for more the ratio on the people of the town. We have had a continued work of grace in this town for more than two years. I have haptized the first Subbath in every month, for twenty-one months in succession. We have ha I a number of hopeful conversions within a few weeks."

[Watchman.]

FIRST MORDAY IN JANUARY.-Rev. J. B. M'Cre. ary writes to the editor of the Western Recorder from East Groton, Oneida Co. N. Y. as follows

The Lord has again renewed this work in this place. After the interesting season enjoyed last spring, the state of feeling in the church subsided considerably; until about three weeks previous to the general fast on the first Monday of this month, when it began again to rise, and continued to do so until the fast; when the Holy Spirit descended in a most extraordinar; manner, and filled every heart with love to God, and to the interests of his kingdom. It was the most interesting day we ever witnessed. It appeared as if ' Holiness to the Lord," was writ-It appeared as if '! Holiness to the Lord,' was wart-ten on the possessions, as well as the hearts of God's people. The gen themen subscribed in a short time \$150 for foreign, and the ladies \$35, for dome-sic missions; which, for this church, is a large sum, and nearly all the avails of hard labor.

Ve commences a protracted meeting imly after the fast, which has been greatly blessed to this and some of the adjacent churches

SANDWICH ISLA ND MISSIONARIES .- Letters dated SANDWICH ISLA ND MISSIONARIES.—Letters dated, At Sea, Dec. 15. I ave been received in this town from the Missionaries who is sailed in the ship Mentor, from New London, about eight weeks since, for the Sandwich Islands. They had experience de a severe gale, and thus far the passage had been unassically rough. They had suffered much from sea sickness, from which however they had mostly recovered. In other respects they were all well.

[Journal of Humanity.]

Power of Co. (SCIENCE.-The following letter POWER OF CO. INCIENCE.—The following letter is handed us, with the consent of the leaves to whom it was addressed. When ever a gensine sense of religion prevails, it will make men honest, and keep thom so.

NEW YORK, 1833.

Mr. Stebbins, & t,—About five years ago I came interest to wize.

your store to prize children's lockets, and some how or other I managed to steal one. When I first took this my conscience treabled, Ime, but nel did not take it for my self, and going to sche sol, it soon unore off. In about two

vents over this, Mr. I'. came to this place, and I went to rear him, and God was pleased (to make him the agent)

hear him, and God was pleased (to make him the agent) by his Spirit to awaken my conscience and bring me to repentance.

Somewhat about a year after I had joined the church Somewhat about a year after I had joined the church, when I was thinking ever any past life, this sin came up before me, and has troubled me ever since. I knew not what to do; it was not in my power to pay for it, neither had I any means by which I could honesfly get it, as I thought, but God will not suffer me to rest in my sins, but has shown me with a very little self-denial, that I could pay it, and might have done so long ago. I send §5 inclosed in this note, as I find that is the price of them now. I do not recollect the price of yours then, neither do I know whether they were gold; but I heartily regret that I have not been able to send the amount that the interest would be and humbly ask your pardon, and think I shall yet be able to pay all.—The Judgmeht day will reveal all accrets.

## BOSTON RECORDER.

WEDNESDAY, PERRUARY 13, 1833.

MASSACHUSETTS COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

The annual Meeting of the Massachusetts Coloization Society was held in the Park-street meetinghouse on Thursday evening. The Hon Stephen C. Philips of Salem, one of the Vice Presidents, took the chair. The meeting was opened by prayer by the Rev. Mr. Linsley. The following gentlemen were announced as delegates from Auxiliaries, viz. Hon. T. B. Strong, Hon. E. Stevens, S. M. Mackay, Esq. Henry Marsh, Esq. from the Berkshire Auxiliary Society: Hon, U. S. Hastings, A. D. Foster, and C. Allen, Esqs. from the Worester Co. Society; E. Williams and Geo. Bancroft Esqs, from the Hampshire Co. Society; Hon, W. B. Calhous, George Bliss, Patrick Boies and Geo. Ashnam, Esqs, from the Hampden Co. Society.

Letters were presented from his Excellency the Governor, the Hon. Samuel Lathrop, President of the Society, and Dr. J. C. Warren, apologizing for unavoidable absence and expressing their warm interest in the objects of the Society. The following is a copy of that of Governor Lincoln:

Ing is a copy of that of Governor Linesin;

Boston, February 7th, 1838.

Sin,—I had the honor to receive this morning, through your kind communication, the invitation of the Committee of Arrangements to attend the Anniversary Celebration of the Massachusetts Colonization Society, and I beg to assure you that it is with regret, that I find myself prevented, by previous congruences, the gratification of being present. ous engagements, the gratification of being present

n so interesting an occasion.

The objects of the society appear to me to be in necondance with the dictates of an enlightened and enlarged philanthropy, seeking to ameliorate the condition of the most oppressed and abused of our reallow men. Its measures have been pursued with But for this obstacle the manumitted migh; at once have been and perseverance, worthy the noble purpose, mingle audistinguished with the mass of our popula-Zeat and perseverance, worthy the none purpose, the same time characterized by that prudence and iscretion, and attended with a success, which cheer he heart with a reasonable hope of their eminently eneficial results. I can see nothing in the history of the past operations of the Society, which should acquainted with the Society, its object and plan, as acquainted with the Society and acquainte

y and the tree.
With great respect, I am, Sir,
most faithfully, your obliged and obedient serv't.

LEVI LINCOLN.
Rev. J. N. DANFORTH, Agent Am. Col. Society. The Annual Report was read by the Secretary. Dr. J. V. C. Smith. It gave a gratifying view of the proceedings of the Society, and of the general nects of the enuse.

Hon. ALEXANDER H. EVERSTT moved the aceptance of the Report. In doing it, he remarked, he would state briefly his views of the principles of the Society, and of its claims to public confidence and support. It originated in considerations of a very simple and obvious character. There had always been slaveholders desirous of emancipating their slaves-some for one reason and some for another. One was convinced that they were unprofitable; another found the holding of them inonsistent with his principles, and with the dietates of conscience. But all alike found difficulties in the way-difficulties in the laws of the slave-holding states; in the condition of free people of color which did not promise much generally for the their associates; and in public oninion throughout the country, which prevented the full exjoyment, by such persons, of the civil and social adva which our country affords to white citizens. Hence naturally arose the thought of providing an asylum, where they might enjoy that perfect equality of right and privilege -that freedom of mind and eart, which we naturally and justly associate with the very name of liberty. This was a simple and sufficient reason for forming the society and had and never could have any other beneficial results than the encouragements and facilities thus afforded to emancipation, it would still be worthy of our cordial approbation and support.

But it seemed-he continued-to be a general tary bearings of our measures are developed; and frequently the incidental good celipses that at which pear to him to be particularly formidable. we were first aiming. So in the present case. It was evident already that the Society would accomplish objects incomparably more important than that mentioned as the one which gave it birth. The ultimate results promised to be the entire abolition of the slave-trade and the regeneration of Africa. With such obvious tendencies, it had already at tracted the attention of the civilized world. And it was in this view of it that a distinguished English nobleman -Lord Althorp, Chancellor of the Exchequer-had on a late public occasion, spoken of the establishment of the little Colony at Liberia as probably destined to be remembered hereafter as one of the greatest events of modern times. Other plonies would follow it; the coast would be lined colonies would follow it; the coast would be lined with them; the slave-trade would cease, and the influences of civilization be brought to bear upon the whole continent.

[We find that we shall not have room to make fluences of civilization be brought to bear upon the

The Colony had been commenced at a favorable time. It could be hardly necessary to say that, in ed that of Mr. Everett. We barely notice the prin this remark, he referred to recent discoveries-to cipal topics.] the fact that an illiterate Frenchman and household or humane and honorable purposes; when, through north!

t electual and moral elevation of the European. they were very small to take up. P erhaps this objection had not always been met in

excellence among those who had been born and edneated under the degrading influences of slavery. It would be more just to them and a surer way to the parallel objection, that the Society talks of ci truth, to inquire into the character and history of those ancient nations to which we trace back our literature, science, and art. From whom do we derive our modern civilization? From the Romans, the Greeks, the Jews. And whence that of the Greeks and Jews? Moses was learned in all the wisdom of the Egyptians. The colonies to which Greece owed her early light were Egyptian colonies. And to Egypt her distinguished men in the days of her intellectual glory-as Herodotus, Pythagoras, Plato, and others—repaired as to the source and home of ancient wisdom. It was to them what England, France, Germany, and Italy are to Amercan scholars. [ You Greeks, says the Egyptian Priest in the Timneus, 'you Greeks have no hoary wisdom.]' And the Egyptians were a nation of no groes. They were black, with curled hair. This was the testimony of Herodotus and others, who had travelled among them. It had indeed been doubted; but for my part, said Mr. E., I cannot persuade myself that the Father of History did not know white from black. So far as there had been opportunity to verify his facts, Herodotus had been proved to be so remarkably accurate, that he might almost be called the most trust-worthy as well as the oldest of profane historians. In his day there was no such prejudice against color as prevails among us. He not only testified to their moral and intellectual preeminence, but said that as a people, they were 'superior to all men in longevity, in stature, and in personal beauty.' The prejudice against color was far greater in this country than in modern Europe, and constituted indeed the greatest obstacle in the way of emancipation—as had been remarked by Mr. Madison in the late Virginia Con-In Europe slavery had been so easily abolished as hardly to have left on record sufficient information respecting the manner in which it was Her promptings gave birth to the Coloniz When the slave passed into the class of freemen, he and his descendants without difficulty gained the standing in society to which they were prop erly entitled. There was nothing in their personal appearance to show that they had ever belonged to a servila class. But here the color was associated with slavery; and hence that strong prejudice against the color itself, which deprived the unfortunate freedman among us of the blessings of liberty even after he has become legally entitled to them.

acquainted with the Society, its object and plan, as great impression on the mass of our colored popula tion. Nor indeed was he convinced that such an object, if feasible, was to be desired. Let the people of color be elevated in intellectual and moral character to a level with the mass of our population, and let the prejudice of color be done away, and they would be no less valuable to us than the same amount of white population. Yet he saw in the operations ed religion, that objections against it which as and tendency of the Society enough to command his hearty support. It was acting silently but powerfuly in favor of emancipation. Enlightened men at- Colonization in the same way. The arrange he South were becoming more and more sensible of God's providence were such that selfish men co the fact that self-interest, as well as justice and be-nevolence, demands the abolition of slavery. The rations of the benevolent. That they might do so recent debate in Virginia furnished abundant evi- gard to the Colonization Society was therefore a dence of this. The Colonization Society kept the bject before the public, and by encouraging hope, led to greater freedom in thinking, speaking, and acting. The prosecution of the Society's plans would dso stop the slave-trade---as yet hardly diminished in extent, and actually carried on with aggravated system. cruelty since it was made illegal. A flourishing black colony, emulating us in character and intimately connected with us by commerce, would also tend strongly to do away that prejudice against color, which had been already mentioned as constituting the greatest obstacle to speedy and universal emai

Mr. E. acknowledged that when he first became

among our European ancestors,

The popular objections, Mr. E. remarked, would doubtless be met by gentlemen who were to follow him. The basis of them all seemed to be, that the Society did not aim with sufficient directness to the abolition of slavery. His reply would consist in showing the difficulty and danger of doing anything more etly. He did not doubt the philanthrophy or the good intentions of the opponents of the Society; but but he feared that their endeavors to promote emancipation were doing more hurt than good. This good, however, they would do: They would be a witness to our Southern fellow-citizens, that the friends of are not pushing forward too fast deavor to effect any single good purpose, new salugress of the Society itself the objections did not ap-

Mr. E. concluded with congratulating the Socie ty on the general prosperity of the cause, and especially on the recent election of Mr. Manison as ble materials for thought,—for memory to do President of the Parent Society-the office having on, and for keeping up a lively and please been vacated by the death of Mr. CARROLL. It was terest in the busy world, as one who has not necessary to mention Mr. Madison's claims on life as a conscientious and successful teach the gratitude and confidence of his country; he would only say that in accepting this last office he happing was closing in the most consistent and honorable nanner his long career of public service.

The motion was seconded by the Rev. J. N. Dan-FORTH, and the Report accepted. On motion of WILLIAM LADD, Esq. of Main

seconded by CHARLES TAPPAN, Esq. of this city, Resolved, That the American Colonization Society

ich use of our notes of the speeches which follow-

Mr. Ladd began by remarking that what he said servants from England, had, in ascertaining the position of Timbuctoo and the course of the Niger. Perhaps he did not express his views clearly enough. solved problems which had so long baffled learned He had been represented as defending those laws of and scientific inquiry, and had cost the lives of so the slave-holding states which prohibited teaching many enterprizing and accomplished travellers. The slaves to read. He held those laws in absolute ab Niger was now about to become a channel of com- horrence. Were he now a slave-holder, as he once nunication into the heart of Africa. The immense was, he would certainly give his slaves the Bible and country watered by it was found to bear some re- teach them to read it. He admired the conduct of unblance to our great Western Valley. Variega- the ladies of Charleston. When the law referred to ted, fertile and healthy----already embracing numerous large towns and villages with evidences of no inconsiderable degree of civilization, it opened to on-was enacted, they gloriously NULLIFIED IT. Indeed volonies along the coast an extensive and most in-iting field for enterprize, and a sphere of influ-world could the miscreant be found to inflict such a mee large and promising enough for the most ex- penalty? He begged pardon; he should have said, musive philanthropy. The time was coming when to inflict it upon a while female. Upon the blacks long the coast, and on the waters of the Niger, it was done every day; and yet how little sympathy American and European commerce should be busy for the sufferers was found among the ladies of the

be influence of intellectual activity from abroad. It had been his intention to meet some of the obhe mind of that continent should be awakened and jections urged against the Colonization Society; obultivated; and when the sweet songs of Zion jections urged by men whose hearts he honored, hould be heard among its hills and along its rivers. whatever he might think of their heads. And al-It had been objected to such views, that the Afri- though he had not time to do what he could wish, an was by nature incapable of attaining the in- he would proceed to take up some of them-though

Colonizationists, it was said, utter bad things. So the wisest manner. It had been too much the cus- did men calling themselves Christians. Ought we

tom to refer to individual instances of distinguished | therefore to oppose Christianity?-But the S. ety is sending the best of our colored people of the country. This should go in cor and Christie nizing Africa by means of its igne and depraced Colonists. If the African coast u to be colorized at all, it must be by the very bes our people of color-by such men as Paul Cuf and as Russwurm-the latter now a dist colonist, and the former a noble philanthrophispent the greater part of his fortune in endear to provide a home in Africa for his brethe this country .- The whimsical objection that the ciety had not yet stopped the slave-trade, was n a farmer should object to his neighbor's ste that the two rods of it already built did keep cattle from the whole field.

All, Mr. L. observed, must acknowledge the ization of the African coast to be a great go What better plan for effecting it, than that of Colonization Society, had been proposed?

On motion of the Rev. BARON STOW, of this co conded by the Hon. Judge WHITE, of Salem. Resolved, That the objects of the America onization Society, commund themselves with plar urge ney to the approbation and aid of e

The friends of the Society, Mr. Stow rous pport it for different reasons. Thus we have reign and domestic reasons-the southern and thern-the commercial, the political, and th ligious. There was one Patron, he continued. gave it her countenance for them all---in whose they were all harmoniously blended. Here was CHRISTIANITY. She once had a home in ea. She had wept over the succeeding d nd the borrible slave-trade. The anguish sioned by the last was the deeper, because she the monsters who prosecuted it wearing her livery. She awakened the spirit of Wilberford Clarkson, and the triumph of the friends of him ity in the British Parliament was her own trin ciety. From the early deliberations and pray Finley, Caldwell, and Boudinot, the spirit,--the life and soul of the institution, had Christian philanthrophy. Mr. S. proceeds point out the influences of Colonization, parti-Africa; and concluded with the remark the

Christianity's antagonist. On motion of the Rev. G. W. BLAGDEN of ity, seconded by the Hon. J. W. LINCOLN of

who befriends the Society, subserves the purpose

of Christianity; while he who opposes it, is, so

tion, and slavery might melt speedily away as it did Resolved, That the aspect of Divine Providence is on Society.

The Providence and Word of God, Mr. Blagden

neided. It was not according to the analogy of 6 Providence that great beneficial changes should be e addenly and without preparation. The causes whi to the settlement of New England by such a noble of men, are traced in the previous history of England times of Luther afforded another illustration. It was that Colonization was to act on slavery. What had created the excitement in favor of abolition those who accused the Society as inefficient for the The Society itself; though the objectors, like the vi the fable, turned and stung the hand that had warme into life.-It was the position of Butler in favor of strong against the Providence of God, must not ered as valid. He would meet the objection tion .- Facts, in the slave-holding states, were spe tered by the Word of God and by eternal just the difficulties and complaints in that part of the whatever might be pretended, had their origin in the

On motion of the Hon, CALER CUSHING, of No port, seconded by the Rev. E. S. GANNET, of the port, seconded by the Rev. E. S. VANNET, or Resolved, That every patriotic and peaceful the United States, while he seeks by suitable mean ter the condition of our colored population, should by abstain from acts inconsistent with the text or the Federal Constitution, and which have a calculable magnitude, and at the same time def nevolent designs in behalf of the blacks by sub union of the States.

Mr. Cushing entered somewhat at length into a tutional argument in support of the resolution; and ded with a warning to the benevolent, to beware. ecuting their objects, of doing unintenti-African slave-trade originated in the efforts of the lent Bartholomew Las Casas in favor of the o

and abused natives of the West India Islands. The following gentlemen were elected to f in the Board of Directors : Rev. John Pierpont, W. J. Hubbard, Esq. and B. B. Thacher, Esq. of Boston S. M. M'Kay, Esq. of Pittsfield. Notwithstanding the inclemency of the weat

large house was very full. It was decidedly the led onization meeting that we have ever attended in Ba

RETIRING FROM BUSINESS.

has acquired a parental interest in the char ess of hundreds and thousands watched over and assisted in the formation velopement of their minds and hearts. The gone out into the world, specimens, as his work. Many of them are old enough been long and well tried. He has seen for up around them, and has found new object est in their children and-it may be-their children. They have gone forth as n men under his eye, and he has seen then fully winning their way to influence, use honor;-or if any have failed by indol tune, or guilt, they have not sunk to oblis grace without furnishing him with mater fitable thought .- Nor are his younger p pressing forward in the mature and ut vigor of manhood, and others just ente ness of life, objects of inferior interest. greatly is that interest in all classes of heightened, if he has been governed, in ion with them, by Christian principles he watch for the springing up of the good he has sown and for the fruit that it ought We have just had the privilege of look

some papers relating to the resignation of Mr late Principal of Phillips Academy, Andors following facts, derived from them, form best illustrations of the thought above sugge we have anywhere seen.

Mr. Adams commenced the b in Canterbury, Ct., in 1795; and persued it i subsequently in Plainfield and Colches same state, for about fifteen years, during riod he had under his instruction about he pupils. He entered on his duties as Princi lips Academy on the 6th of June, 1810, ed the office on the 22d of November is held it for twenty-two years, and admitted Academy eleven hundred and nineteen pul king in all thirty-seven years of instruction than three thousand pupils.

Mr. Adams commenced at Andover twenty-three pupils. The number gradu

ased to 60. The Trustees veral years t ust Catalogue lassical studie er admitted h are now me on an average, Academy. Me lready entered ow preparing mselves to ne hundred an while members ng it. This la he fidelity with leavored to wa erests of his chool. And h rith any of the st twenty year the thorough tr Academy have Of the estimation spects were held opted by ther

what must be to The results nd disciplining he extremely verthat men like Ment of their junio vation has taugh of benevolent exe over the teache TWENT

Arrangeme titude of places perance meeting month. We ho the day pass un too late. And w ting for the f ould be a gen of pledges as m d too, that t ion is to be May, and that cieties sho tings, that th

themselves The following tune of Old ticut Observ There sprang Its poisonou Scorch'd the And every From clime to Their fearfu The Prince of And toil'd in

Faith pour'd ! And armor of The childre The childr
Behold!—the Through its
Its blasted bloc
Give glory t
And still Jehov
From isle to
From peopled
To root the

MAN'S FRIER of the Boston emounted a year partly by subscrip \$3,500 left to the The various obje ecuted diligently Two subjects r mand special atter Chelsea, where be are lodged for dit no chaplain. W

tal Money" paid for their spiritual particularly requir The other subje The existing institutions whose whose habi dy formed; but o y gaining the

ation for gor W-YEAR'S C We have now before columns on ets and truth perance,—sent grat that special object—

MERCANTILE . invited attent blished every eve Let the re nciples in rel mmunity, and end itself to h The follo believe tha

Christianity ?- But the Soci colored people out of go in company with the Society talks of civilizing ica by means of its ignoran If the African coast war must be by the very best of such men as Paul Cuffer latter now a distinguished a noble philanthrophist who of his fortune in endeavoring Africa for his bretheren i sical objection that the

coast to be a great good, fecting it, than that of the ad been proposed?

ed the slave-trade, was as if

to his neighbor's stone wall,

Srow, of this cit dge WHITE, of Salein, cts of the American Co

Society, Mr. Stow romark easons. Thus we have the ons-the southern and th ial, the political, and the for them all-in whose eye asly blended. Her n rade. The anguish or cuted it wearing her own ent was her own trimm th to the Colonization erations and prayers of Boudinot, the of the institution, had bee with the remark that

ding to the analogy of God's The causes which le ous history of England, Th other illustration. It was thu in favor of abolition amer as inefficient for that obje e objectors, like the viper n of Butler in favor of fer meet the objections age way. The arrangemen that selfish men could an That they might do so in

v. E. S. GANNET, of this city

ed and by eternal justice. A

rt of the resolution; and concl e benevolent, to beware, in pro-West India Islands. nen were elected to fill vac

: Rev. John Pierpont, Will B. B. Thacher, Esq. of Beston, a

nie inclemency of the weather, full. It was decidedly the best Co at we have ever attended in Bossa

C PROM BUSINESS.

ir declining years such desire

ught,-for memory to dwell of up a lively and pleasurable orld, as one who has spent us and successful teacher. I ntal interest in the character in lreds and thousands. He la sisted in the formation and is minds and hearts. They have rld, specimens, as it were, a of them are old enough to hat ried. He has seen families gree nd has found new objects of inter

and-it may be-their children and he has seen them succes way to influence, usefulnes have failed by indolence, mister have not sunk to oblivion or de thing him with materials for poor are his younger pupils, and in the mature and undiminish , and others just entering the bee s of inferior interest.—And he terest in all classes of his pop-has been governed, in his come Christian principles! How-pringing up of the good seed his or the fruit that it ought to leaf ad the privilege of looking or ing to the resignation of Mr. Assa hillips Academy, Andever. To rived from them, form one all

the thought above sugges e seen.
menced the business of instruction, in 1795; and persued it there, and in 1795; and persued it there, and the seen of the sout fifteen years, during which his instruction about two the last the 6th of Jane, 1810, and reight the 6th of Jane, 1810, and reight the seen years, and admitted to harded and nineteen papieseen years of instruction and seen years of instruction and seen years of instruction and seen years.

nced at Andover with The number gradually

sed to 60, when the school was considered full. The Trustees however voted to admit more, and for everal years the number was as high as 100. The ast Catalogue bore the names of 90-all pursuing classical studies. About one-half of the whole numradmitted have received a Collegiate education r are now members of College-about 25 annually n an average, having entered college from that cademy. More than two hundred of them have dready entered the ministry of the gospel, or are ow preparing for it; and not a few have devoted nselves to the cause of Foreign Missions. About me hundred and fifty have become hopefully pions hile members of the Academy, or soon after leavng it. This last fact is a very striking evidence of the fidelity with which Mr. Adams, at all times, enleavored to watch over and promote the religious nterests of his pupils—an object so prominent in the ntentions and wishes of the pious Founder of the school. And hardly can one have been connected with any of the New England colleges within the ast twenty years, without having seen evidence of rough training of which the members of that Academy have had the advantage in their studies. Of the estimation in which his services in both re pects were held by the Trustees, the resolutions

hat must be to him most gratifying testimony. The results of such experience in watching over and disciplining the young mind and character must extremely valuable; and it is much to be desired at men like Mr. Adams would furnish for the benefit of their juniors some account of what long obseration has taught them in this important department benevolent exertion—for such indeed it is, whereever the teacher and guide of the young is worthy o

lopted by them, on receiving his resignation, bear

#### TWENTY-SIXTH OF FEBRUARY

Arrangements have already been made in a mulde of places in all parts of the country, for Temance meetings on the twenty-sixth of the present We hope no Temperance Society will let day pass unnoticed, or defer arrangement, till late. And where no Society has yet been ored, the friends of the cause should hold a ting for the formation of one on that day. There ld be a general effort to increase the number pledges as much as possible. It will be remem-red too, that the United States Temperance Conion is to be holden at Philadelphia on the 24th May, and that delegates from the State and Councieties should be appointed at the February ngs, that they may have ample time to pre mselves for the business of that Convention. The following lines for the occasion, adapted to one of Old Handred, are copied from the Con

ticut Observer: INTEMPERANCE.

There sprang a tree of deadly name,— Its poisonous breath, its baleful dew Scorch'd the green earth like lava-flame, And every plant of mercy slew.

From clime to clime its branches spread Their fearful fruits of sin and woe,— The Prince of Darkness lov'd its shade. And toil'd its fiery seed to sow.

Faith pour'd her prayer at midnight hour, The hand of Zeal at noon-day wrought, And armor of celestial power

The children of the Cross besought.

Behold!—the axe its pride doth wound, Through its cleft boughs the sunbeams Its blasted blossoms strew the ground— Give glory to the Arm Divine. And still Jehovah's aid implore,

From isle to isle, from sea to sea, om peopled Earth's remotest shore, To root that deadly Upas-Tree. L. H. S.

MAN'S FRIEND SOCIETY .- The 5th Annual Reof the Boston Seaman's Friend Society, pred Jan. 2, 1833, announces that the debt, which red a year ago to nearly \$8000, has been paid, ly by subscriptions, and partly by the legacy of left to the Society by the late Miss Belknap. various objects of the Society have been pros

eddiligently and successfully. o subjects mentioned in the Report seem to despecial attention. The Marine Hospital at ea, where between 500 and 600 sick seamen odged for different terms during the year, has anlain. Why may not some of the " Hospi-Money" paid by the sailors be used to provide heir spiritual wants, when in circumstances that

The other subject is a Saving's Bank for Seamen existing institution in this city may answer for whose habits of economy and thrift are alreaformed; but one for the special benefit of sailors ght be made an instrument of far greater good, gaining the more thoughtless, and laying the dation for good habits.

NEW-YEAR'S OFFERING .- We often have occasion ire the Christian enterprize and inventive philan- ance. y of the New-York State Temperance Society. ve now before us their New-Year's Offering to the non Schools of the State. It is a quarto of 24 pages, olumns on a page, and contains a variety of imporfacts and truths, especially on the subject of Temice, --sent gratuitously-by means of donations for special object-to every school district in the state.

HERCANTILE JOURNAL.—We ought before this to be invited attention to the Mercantile Journal, to be lished every evening by J. Ford, and Co. 27, Congress let. Let the reader obtain the first number, consider their reader obtain the first number, consider their publications. ciples in relation to the wants of his family and of unity, and so decide whether the plan does not id itself to his interests, his conscience, and his The following is from the Prospectus:

The following is from the Prospectus: believe that both the wants and the voice of the call for a daily paper of a high moral, or perhaps that to say, religious character, and anoueedly such: per which shall make the moral elevation of comous of its chief objects; which shall keep up with, pioneer, public opinion on such subjects, which shall its openly the cause of temporance, and every other oldent enterprise; which shall discontage all such or private practises and amusements as are injuripublic or individual character, even at the sacrifee uniary profit, and at the cost of opposition or reo puone or individual character, even at the sacrifice remains profit, and at the cost of opposition or reth, and which shall, so far as a newspaper can, mainhe general diffusion of sound religious principles,—
iples like those which have thus far been our support
ur glofy as a people, but which are in danger of falascrifice to neglect occasioned by the universal and
asingly exclusive attention now paid to merely intelal improvement.

## EMANCIPATION.

the Recorder of Jan. 20, after quoting a paragraph another paper, we said:

another paper, we said:

Now if this is not reckless slander, the writer can menparticular instances in which slaves, after having
ed for their master until nature was exhausted, have
the alternative given them, of emigration to Liberia
leath by starvation or violence. But can be even
ation a single case of such cruelty to a slave who could
longer work, as to hasten his death? Can he name
individual, whose wern-out slaves, in distinction from longer work, as to hasten his death? Can he name individual, whose seorm-out slaves, in distinction from ers, have been sent to Liberia? Respecting the instanto which his remarks particularly refer, what facts to come to his knowledge, that justify him in asserting of one of them asters, that he ever held a slave a moment his sake of gain? We repeat it,—if this writer has been guilty of reckless slander, he is preparate for a forward specifications and proofs; and he is not to do it—the indrests of truth and humanity dead it of him."

o near remark of this certain editor, which we consider, a slave-holder, who has treated his aged slaves by degree of creelty, calculated to basion their Our opinion is, that any degree of cruelty, to beast, is calculated to impair the constitution,

He then proceeds to quote from a speech of Mr. the operation of the set of 1832 to 1834 and then redu Broadnax an account of measures said to have been adopted in Southempton, Va. to induce free blacks t emigrate; and says, that " the slaves receive far more than the free blacks, and that their albrutal treatment" than the free blacks, and that their al-lowance of food is insufficient. In all this, there is not a word to the point. The writer was bound by the terms of his accusation, to specify instances of particular eruelty to worn-out slaves, by masters who wished to send them to Liberia. Instead of this, he refers us to the treatment received by free negroes in Southampton from their exasperated neighbors after the massacre, and to the treatmen

of slaves generally.

It should be noticed, too, that his accusation was elty used to induce slaves to emigrate to Liberia What he says of the treatment of the slaves as a body, has nothing to do with the special sufferings alleged to be inflicted to drive certain individuals from the country Let the reader who wishes to understand the matter, also ompare his statement of the question with ours.

We said:
But the complaint is, that emigration to Liberia is the condition of emancipation in all these instances. What ought the masters to do? The laws do not permit the emaneipation of slaves to remain in the state. Shall the benevolent individual who wishes to give his slaves freadom, yet retain them till those laws shall be repealed? Or shall he with parental solicitude persuade and assist them to go to the spot which seems to hold out to them and their posterity the fairest prospects of success and happiness? And suppose the master to have misjudged in selecting Liberia, what right have we to say that the error is not an honest one—one into which a benevolent error is not an honest one—one into which a benevolent and generally judicious man might fall? To send them to New England would be just as much expatriation, as to send them to Liberia; it would answer the demands of the laws as well; and why do not these masters, if their sings it would be so much less expensive

In answer to this, the writer quotes the single sentence,

What ought the masters to do? -- and then says: What ought the masters to do?—and then says:

"If he is as ignorant of the Bible and the great principles therein contained, as his question supposes him to be, we will answer. "Break every yoke, and let the oppressed go free." Do unto others as we would that others should do unto you."—"Thou shalt not muzzle the ox, that trendeth out the corn." The "His logic about expatriating slaves, by sending them to New England, is of so novel a character, that we do

not deem it worth even a passing notice.

Our question, it will be noticed, related to cases in which the masters wish to liberate their slaves, but are prohibited by law, on any other condition than emigra-

. The answer does not touch the question. In conclusion we said: "To sum up all in a single question. We ask for PROOF, that, in any one instance, a single slave has been enuncipated on condition of his going to Liberia, from any motives on the part of the master, that were not hon-orable to him as a man, as a citizen, and a Christian."

No answer! The article on which we were comment ing, was occasioned by a statement, published in the African Repository, of several cases of emancipation. The Telegraph represented these and all similar cases, a prompted by avarice and cruelty. We demanded proof hat in any one case whatever, avarice or cruelty er any had passion had led any friend of Colonization to emanci pute a slave. None is given!

The Editor of the Boston Telegraph thereforefor he is the writer-is connected of SLANDER in the

There are only two other points in his article, that require notice. The first is, an intimation that our quotation from the Telegraph was unfair. If it can be shown to be so, the necessary correction shall be made at once; icularly require the regular attendance of a cler- for we assure the Editor, that no abuse from him can ever induce us to imitate his unfairness any more than his scar-

The second is the assertion that "a man, or a body of en, having been vilified in [our] columns, are refused a hearing, by way of defence." We demand the proof.

We wrote the article to which this relates becau truth and justice evidently required a rebuke of the spirit of slander prevalent in certain quarters on subjects connected with Colonization. We wrote after long forbear-We expected that it would be felt.

AMERICAN TEMPERANCE SOCIETY .- The Executive Committee of the American Temperance Society are desirous of ascertaining how many churches there are in the United States in which there is no one who is engaged in the traffic of ardent spirit. And if the ministers of the various conferences, classes, associations, and presbyteries, &c. will ascertain the number within their respective limits, and report them at the next meeting of their general ecclesissical bodies, they will oblige the Committee

## Ordinations, &c.

Ordained, over the First Church and Trinitarian Congregational Society at Maiden, Ms. Bec. 19, Rev. ALEXANDER WILLOW MCCLAWS. Introductory prover by Rev. Mr. Fairchild of South Booton, Sermon by Rev. Mr. Linnley, of Boston, Ordaining moved by Rev. Mr. Enrope on South Reading Charge to the Rev. Mr. Linnley of South Mr. Adams of Brighton; Concluding prayer by Rev. Mr. Binge nof Boston. Communicated. Mr. Adams of len of Boston.

Mr. Adsims of Brighton; Concluding prayer by Rev. Mr. Blagden of Boston.

Communicated.

Installed at Dorre, N. H. on the 6th inst. as Pastor of the first
Congregational Church and Society, the Rev. Davin Roor, formore Pastor of the control Presbyceting clurch in Cincinsul;
more Pastor of the presbyceting clurch in Cincinsul;
webster of Hampton: Introductory Prayer by Rev. Mr. Willey,
of Rochester: Sermon by Rev. Mr. Parker of Derry; Installing
Prayer by Rev. Mr. Freuch of Northampton: Charge by Rev.
Mr. Smith of Exeter: Right Hand of Fellowship by Rev. Mr.
Beckwith of Portland, Me., Concluding Prayer by Rev. Mr.
Smith of Somereworth; Benediction by the Pastor—Comm.

[80 Dr. Heecher From Bowdoin street takes charge of Mr.
Root's church at Cincinsul; Mr. Winslow from Dover comes to
Bowdoin street; and Mr. Root from Cincinnati takes Mr. Winslow's place at Dever.—Ed.]

low's place at Deter.—En.)

Wes Charch at Northampton.—A new church consisting of one hundred members from the first clurch in Northampton, was organized the 30th ult, by the name of the Edwards Charch, on the principle of entire sintinence from the use of and trathe is swient spirits. The Rev. Mr. Williams of Northampton, introduced the excresses by invocation and reading the Scriptures; Pracer by Rev. Mr. White of Southampton; Sermon by Rev. Mr. White of Southampton; Sermon by Rev. Mr. White of Southampton; Sermon by Rev. Mr. Tool, Pastor Elect; Pres. Humphrey read the articles of faith and covenant; Consecuring pracer by Rev. Joel Hawes, D. B. of Haribod, C.; the Pelosably of the Chareles by Rev. John Rown, Instance, Cadley; Concluding prayer by Rev. John Strace, of Newholmston, Charles of the Chareles by Rev. John Strace, of Newholmston, Charles of the Scripture of the Charles by Rev. John Strace, of Newholmston, Charles of the Charles by Rev. Mr. Brace, of Newholmston, Charles of the Charles by Rev. Mr. Brace, of Newholmston, Charles of the Charles by Rev. Mr. Brace, of Newholmston, Charles of the Charles by Rev. Mr. Brace, of Newholmston, Charles of the Charles by Rev. Mr. Brace, of Newholmston, Charles of the Charles by Rev. Mr. Brace, of Newholmston, Charles of the Ch

15. D. of Hauley is Conclusing payer by new Nr. Brace, or New-ington, Ct.

The same day the Rev. Jone Tono, late of Goroto, was in-tailed as Factor of the Church. Introductory Prayer by Rev. Mr. Pratt, of Halfield. Sermon by Rev. However of Introdu-toraling to the New Mr. William of Introductory to treating the New Mr. William of Introductory in the New Mr. Botton of New Mr. Botton of Newington Right hand of followship by Rev. Mr. Botton of South Halfley; Address to the Church and people by Rev. Pres. Humphrey; Concluding Prayer by Rev. Dr. Brown of Hadley.—Communicated.

## Political.

## CONGRESS.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate on Thursday last a resolution was submitted by Mr. Poindexter, calling on the President for copies of the orders which had been given to the Commanders of the U. S. land and naval forces at Charleston, particelarly those, if there be such, which direct them to resist the authorities of South Carolina; and hoped no objection would be made to its immediate consideration. In the course of his remarks, Mr. P. intimated strengly, that secret orders had been given by the Executive. On motion of Mr. Grundy, the resolution was postponed until the following day.

In the House the Tariff bill was taken up. Mr. Bates of Me. moved a substitute for the whole bill, extending

opene da primary school on the improved Las

the operation of the set of 1832 to 1834 and then reducing the duties to the rate of 20 per cent. annually, untill the revenue is reduced to \$15,000,000; negatived. The Committee then rose and reported the bill as amended, to the House, without a division and by common consent. The Washington correspondent of the Journal of Commerce remarks, that the resolution of Mr. Poindexter was evidently the result of preconcert with Mr. Calboun and others, who were prepared to push it with vigor; and that an attempt was to be made to pass the Revenue Collection bill by the 16th.

A very warm discussion arose in the House between

tion bil by the 16th.

A very warm discussion arose in the House between

Mr. Adams and Col. Drayton each of whom spoke with
great severity of the language and conduct of the other.

## WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENCE.

Wushington, Jan. 31, 1833.

The speeches must be designed for home consumption, for little or no attention is paid to what is said, and a gentleman speaks four or five hours, when he knows every member is impatient, and when a part of them are designedly creating a disturbance. Mr. Wayne exhibits unrivalled nations in the chair and hours. Let the reader who wishes to understand the matter, also compare his statement of the question with ours.

Here, therefore, our charge of slander is fixed. And so it is in regard to the second question; for the writer passes over that entirely, and proceeds to the third, as if that were the second. He says:

He next inquires what firsts we have to justify us in saying that any one of the Slave-holders ever held a slave a moment for the sake of gain?"

Let this be compared with our question. The remarks of our opponent werd based upon a statement of several particular instances of emancipation. We asked for proof that any one of the masters particularly referred to had ever held a slave a moment for the sake of gain. He makes the inquiry general, and then proceeds to answer it as follows:

"We answer many, very many! The fact that any man will so debase his nature, and set at definace the law of God and the rights of man, as to claim and hold property in his fellow man, is proof of itself that avarice, that accursed principle shat led Judas to betray his Lord and Master, is the ruling passion of 9 or 10 hours, he has in no instance, suffered to an ill natured expression to escape his lips, when endeavoirs to the writer passes over that entirely, and proceeds to the third, as if that were the second. He says:

He next inquires what firsts we have to justify us in saying that any one of the Slave-holder, be had ever held a slave a moment for the sake of gain. He makes the inquiry general, and then proceeds to answer it as follows:

"We answer many, very many! The fact that any man will so debase his nature, and set at definace the law of God and the rights of man, as to claim and hold property in his fellow man, is proof of itself that avarice, that accursed principle shat led Judas to betray his Lord and Master, is the ruling passion, what they may."

We would just ask whether Dr. Samuel. Hopkins, of Newport, R. I. deserved, as long as he continued a slave-holder, to be described as one whose ruling passion of th led patience in the chair; and however exhausted by sion of 9 or 10 hours, he has in no instance, suffer

Mr. Frelinghuysen spoke three hours in conclusion of Mr. Frelleghuysen spoke three hours in conclusion of his argument in support of the bill. He asked the attention of the Senate, and the large auditory, and well did he reward it with a clear, dispassionate, well connected and considerate view of the powers and duties of the Government in regard to the South Carolina question. His sincere, unaffected, and impressive manner, not less than the cogency of his argument, served to rivet attention, and settle the conviction of all whose prejudices and passions had not closed every avenue to their understanding and their hearts.

Fish, amounting to \$150,000—\$10 bils, oil, \$10,123—and sounds, tongues, &c. to the value of 5 to 7000 dollars more. To this is to be added the bounty allowance, more. To this is to be added the bounty allowance, more. The this is to be added the bounty allowance, more than the constitution of the Revivality of the added the bounty allowance, more than the condition of the section numericates the welcome intelligence.

their hearts.
I must do Mr. Calhoun the simple justice to say, that I must do Mr. Calhoun the simple justice to say, that be did not, even once, interrupt the remarks of the speaker to day. He has probably found occupation enough in conning a reply to what he has already heard. I know not what to think, or what to say of this man. He is great in intellect, great in moral and social worth. In spite of his recent aberrations from political consistency and orthodoxy, he still commands our affection in a degree which our reason will hardly approve.

Feb. 4.

Feb. 4.

Mr. Adams entered the field about three o'clock, and made the motion, which he had previously announced, to strike out the enacting clause of the bill. According to the Rules of the House, "a motion to strike out the enacting words of a bill shall have precedence of a motion to amend, and if carried shall be considered equivalent to its rejection." Mr. Adams, in the course of his remarks against the general principles of the bill, made up an argument by way of illustration, which threw the members from the slave-holding States into a flame, and promises both to protract the debate and increase its accruity. He adverted to the clause of the Constitution which provides that persons held to labor and service in one State shall be reclaimed in another, and asked if that did not provide protection for an interest peculiar to the Southern States. He carried out the idea at some length, and suggested, that this protection the Northern States might withdraw, if the South determined to withhold protection from the industry of the North. Col. Drayton, though, as you know, a man of great moderation and coolness, replied indignantly to these remarks, and declared that the whole South would, as one man, resist any assertion on the part of the non-slave-holding States of a right to interfere, in the slightest degree, with the subject of slavery. On this point, there would be no Union men—all would be Nullifiers.

Feb. 5.

The manner, more than the words employed by evening about 6 o'clock; having left Philadelphia, we are told, at 2 o'clock. If this be correct, the rate of

The manner, more than the words employed by Mr.
Adams in his allosion to the PROTECTION afforded to
the slave-holding interests, seemed to offend the Southern members. There was, as they thought, an overbearing and hostile spirit pervading all his remarks on that
subject.

ing and hostile spirit pervading all his remarks on that subject.

When Col. Drayton took up this point in a serious and determined manser, Mr. Adams, at once denied that he had used the words imputed to him, or any thing like them. This made the matter altogether personal. Col. Drayton appealed to the House for the correctness of his statement of the language used by Mr. Adams, and Mr. A. persisted in denying that he had used it. Mr. Adams was understood to threaten, in so many words, that a withdrawal of protection from the manufacturing interests by the South, would be followed on the part of the Northern States, by a wi bdrawal of all the protection now afforded to the slave interest. He referred particularly to the constitutional provision enabling the Southern slave-owners to reclaim fugitive slaves,—the abolition of which would be tantamount to a general enuncipation.

mers to reclaim legitive staves,—the aboution of which and the fact and on though it was, most furiously.

The Tariff bill has stood the first violent sortic from the seiged fertress, led on though it was, most furiously.

Mr. Adams in person. The assault was firmly rested and defeated. The House refused to strike out the sted and defeated. The House refused to strike out the sterman of the rice and defeated. enacting clause. How the matter will wind up is yet doubtful. The House appears determined to adhere to ally, upon the three grea interests of Cotton, Wool, and Iron.

MASSACHUSETTS LEGISLATURE.—On Saturday last and Monday the House of Representatives was engaged in the discussion of a bill, reported by the Committee on the Judiciazy, which provided that when any member of a parish having funds should withdraw from it, he should not on returning be entitled to vote as a member of such parish. One of the principal reasons assigned in favor of its passage was, that under the existing law a small minority might secede from a parish and afterwards return & combine with some of its discontented members, and thus obtain possession of its funds. To this it was replied, that funds given to parishes were given for the common benefit, and ought to be controlled according to the will of the majority; that if a minority should return in the mode suggested, it would be still proper that in the event of their becoming a majority, they should exercise this control. Various other arguments were urged on both sides, and a motion made on Saturday to postpone the bill indefinitely, was on Monday decided in the affirmative. A motion was then made for the reconsideration of this vote.

[Daily Advertiser.]

"Hary As A, Jan. 11—arrived in five days from Yera
"Hary As A, Jan. 11—arrived in five days from Yera
Cruz, the American schooner of war Grampus, Com. J.
Speight, Esq. We learn by this vessel, that Mexico has
declared in favor of Gen. Santa Anna; and that, according to accounts from Mexico of the 2d inst, on the 3d
Santa Anna, Bustamente and Pedraza were to enter that
Santa Anna, Bustamente and Pedraza were to enter that
The Rev. B. U. Peers has been discovered in Habersham coGeorgia, owned it is said, by Mr. A. McLaughlin, of the
richest kind. From one pit, 65 feet long and 8 feet wide,
and about 18 feet below the sniface, has been taken 1700
mets. "HAVANA, Jan. 11-arrived in five days from Vera city, and that the last mentioned General would take the Presidential chair.

" Communication was free with all parts of the Repub-[N. Y. Advertiser.

New Grenada.—The New York Daily Advertiser gives the following account of the efforts making in the cause of Education in New Grenada, under the administration of Gen. Santander.

In the province of Socerro the College of San Jose de Guancuta was opened on the 20th of October, with 113 students. The inhabitants of the city of Sanjil feel the greatest desire that this institution may be one of those which shall furnish the best advantages for the education of youth, and the people of the province have so grealously of youth, and the people of the province have so zealously co-operated with them, that the most favorable expectations are entertained with regard to its success. Besides the lectures of the professors of grammar, philosophy and law, English, French, music and drawing are taught. It law, English, French, music and drawing are taught. It is not easy to conceive, remarks a writer, that in a province which was the victim of extortions, and all the evils of the Spanish system; it which all literary establishments were forbidden, and the darkest ignorance was sought to be substituted for them; a college could have been formed that would have so much grattified the friends of fearning. Nothing but the untiring seal of the inhabitants could have produced it. They have creeted a handsome edifice, obtained professors, and collected a number of pupils squalled only in the colleges of the Capital. Dr. Afandor, the Rector, has greatly contributed to produce these results so much desired by the Secorrans.

### Domestic.

Soith Carolina.—The Nullification Ordinance in force.—The Charleston Post, a Nullification paper, of the evening of Feb. 1st. contains the following.

Federal aggressions commenced.

We learn, that in pursuance of the orders of the Dictator at Washington, the British ship Roger Stewart, Capt. Kerr, from Greenock, and Spanish Hermeso Hubenero, from Havann, have been brought to in the Roads by the U.S. Revenue forces in this harbor. This is the first act of the General Government, which, if followed up, must bring: it in collision with us. It has been done at the very more ent, too, that a disposition has been manifested on the part of our people, to forbear until the end of the present session of Congress, under the hope, but scarcely with the expectation, that such relief would be granted to us as world at once settle all our differences. The course thus pursue of by the President seems to evince a determination, that it is controversy shall not end without a conflict.

The Charleston Courier of the 2d, says that the vessels in question were taken in charge by the revenue force, to obtain security for payment of the duties, a step, quite in conforn ity with the previsions of existing laws. The Courier was brought by the barque Brighton, Capt. Baxter, which arrived at this port yesterday, having sailed from Ct arleston on the Sec. Capt. B. states, that one of the vessels detained at the fort had gone up to Charleston, and the other was to go up on the 4th, the duties having been projectly secured.

U.S. Mint.—The Report of the Director of this Estab-

been properly secured.

U. S. Mint.—The Report of the Director of this Establisment for theyear just mided, shows the coinage, during the year, of the sum of \$83,401,055—consisting of \$157,487\$ indif eagles —4,400 quarter do—4,797,000 half dollars—\$20,000 quarter do—4,797,000 half dollars—\$20,000 quarter do—4,297,000 half do—and 2,332,000 cents. Of the gold coined, \$80,000 were from Mexico. South America and the West Indies; \$28,000 from Africa; \$678,000 som the gold region in our own country; and about\$12,000 from sources not ascertained. Of the gold produced in the United States \$34,000 came from Virginia; \$458,000 Sum North Carolina; 45,000 from Sauth Carolina; 140,000 from Georgia; and 1000 from Tunnessee. The quantity produced in South Carolina was more than doubled; in N. Carolina nearly doubled; in Viginia, increased 30 per cent; in Georgia diminished

Con Fisheny .- By a statement in the Marblehea Gazette it appears, that the 54 vessels engaged in the Bank Cod Fishery from that town the past year, employing 324 men and 46 boys, brought home 60,000 qtis. Fish, amounting to \$150,000 - 810 bbls. oil, \$10,125-

of the Revivalist communicates the welcome intelligence, that the corporation of that city intend no longer to tolerate the licensed intercourse with evil spirits, as follows:—

"No groceries will be licensed in the city this year to sell

"No groceries will be licenses that they have no power to do it; neither have they ever had the power. Not only so, but if they do license, the board of power. Not only so, but if they do license, the board of the power. excise are liable to fine and imprisonment; and what is true in this respect of Albany, is true of Rochester, and Feb. 4.

Mr. Adams entered the field about three o'clock, and the city of New-York."

The or Rosnester, and willage, and town in the state, except the city of New-York.

The Government have established a daily Express between Philadelphin and New York, which caarries the letters for the two cities, and the exchange papers for the printers. The Government Express arrived on Wedne day evening about 6 o'clock; having left Philadelphis we are told, at 2 o'clock. If this be correct, the rate open is astonishing; being 22 1-2 miles per hour, with making any deduction for the time lost in crossing it river. Horses are now placed, we understand, at a distance of five miles through the whole line.

tance of five miles through the whole line.

The Editors of the Journal of Commerce have made arrangements to receive the Washington papers, during the remainder of the session of Congress, on the Same Day that they also painted and ance of the Government Express, and two days in advance of the mail. 'Baring accidents,' they say,' the proceedings of Congress, in one way or another, shall be inserted in the Journal of Commerce, during the remainder of the session, the next morning after they are published in Washington. The distance from Washington to that city is 227 miles.

The Journal of Commerce states, that out of twenty-

The Journal of Commerce states, that out of twenty-eight speeches made on the Tariff bill, twenty-two were in opposition to it.

The Quarterly Register contains an alphabetical list of 250 American writers, designating, as far as known, the years of their birth and death, their principal residence, and the general nature of their writings.

It is said that of the members of Congress, about forty

are professors of religion.

The Anti-Masonic State Convention assembled in Concord, N. H. last Wednesday. About 150 delegates were returned. The convention nominated Hon. Wm. Badger of Gilmanton, for Governor; and Hon. Arthur Livermore, of Campton, Hon. Daniel C. Atkinson of Sanbornton, Hon. Salma Hale of Keene, and Hon. John Gould of Dunbarton, for members of Congress.

Gould of Dunbarton, for members of Congress.

Messre. Elisworth, Storrs, and Ingersoll, have declined being candidates for the office of Representative in Congress from Connecticut.

Nathaniel P. Talimadge has been elected by the Legislature of New-York, Senator in Congress in place of Mr. Dudley, whose term will expire next month. Abraham Keyser was elected Commissary General. At the pame time, Abraham Keyser, Treasurer, and William Campbell and Erastus Corning, Regents of the University.

sity.

The quantity of coal s ant from the Lehigh mines during the past year, was 77,212 tons—12,000 of which found a market by the Morris Canal. The freight transported on the Lehigh Canal amounted to upwards of 90,000 tons. We learn from the message of Gov. Romain, that the capital of the Banks in New Orleans, amounts to the enormous sum of nearly \$26,000,000.

Mr. B. B. Edwards, editor of the Quarterly Register

Foreign.

Mexico.—Peace Restored—Reconciliation of Bustaments with Pedraza and Santa Anna. We translate the following very gratifying intelligence, of the triumph of peace and order, patriotism and humanity, from the Diario de la Havana, of January 12.

"Havana, Jan. 11—arrived in five days from Very

The vein of coal recently discovered in the vicinity of

Trenton, N. J. is bituminous, and not anthracite, as been stated.

The Militia of Massachusetts, according to the returns dated Dec. 31, 1832, amounted to 46,796 men.

Seventy bales of cotton, weighing 31,500 lbs. were recently drawn by one horse from Tascambia (Alabama) to the river, a distance of 2 1-8 miles, in 14 minutes, on the Rail Road. been stated.

The amount received at the Fair of the Seamen's Aid

Society on Friday last, is stated to have been \$1008,-35. The purpose of this association is to relieve poor widows and children of Scamen, whose death or absence may have rendered their families destitute. may have rendered their lamilies destitute.

Professor Green, of Viestern Reserve Collego, is proparing for the press a series of sermons on the abelition of slavery; and Professor Wright, of the same institution, is writing a pumphlet on "The sin of slavery and its served."

remedy."

In the coarse of the farmation of the canal under Mount Carcille, at Tivoli, for the purpose of turning the Arne from its present had, a large Roman tomb was discovered coataining thirty bodies, in a perfect state of preservation, with some very rare medals and curious inscriptions. The name of Leabin appears in several of those last, and from the tomb being in the neighborhood of the Villa of Catalles, antiquarians conclude that this was the last resting place of that poet's mistress.

The Governor of Riohacha gives notice that he has opened a primary school on the improved Lancasterian the "Gloucester Union" now contains a few short of several contents of the contents of en hundred members, men, women, and young people but not children. The whole number of persons belong

but not children. The whole number of persons belonging to Temperance Societies in the town of Gloucester, exceeds two thousand. Nearly a thousand have been added, since Mr. Frost commenced his labors among us."

It appears from a statement made to the committee by the Post Master General, that the postage on newspapers for the year ending the 30th of June last, amounted to \$254,769, which smount, he says, cannot be abstracted from the Revenue of the Department without calling upon the Treasury for assistance.

We needed to the same than the Richmond Commiter that in

We understand says the Richmond Cempiler, that is few days Black Huwk, the prophet, and the other It dian prisoners, taken by Gen. Scott, are expected to at rive at Fortress Monroe, to remain there as hostages for their tribe.

A letter from Copenhagen states that since the found tion of temperance societies in Sweden, the importation of coffee into Stockholm has been increased between the months of January and August last, by a million and a half of pounds.

half of pounds.

Joseph L. Hays has resigned as Police Marshal at New York. He had served upwards of 5000 warrants of

rrrest.

The population of Upper Canada, as returned to the overnment Office in March, 1832, was 261,577. The number of persons, settled in different parts of the province since that period, as reported to the Government, 32,000; so that the population at present varies very litt form 300,000.

The Quebec Gazette of the 4th inst. says, that sever uses of cholera had occured at Montreal, of which two r three proved fatal. 'Some suspicious symptoms,' it bserves, have appeared also in Quebec, but no very se-

The cholera has again made its appearance among the slaves on the plantations along the Bayon Teche. It also prevails in the parish of Point Coupee, and in several others nearer New Orleans. [Lefourche Adv. Jan. 19. Several deaths by cholera have taken place on the plantations in the neighborhood of Franklin, Louisiana,—principally among the negroes.

Six new cases of Cholera were reported at Nashville remessee, on the 22d, and three on the 23d ult. On the 11th ult. as the Rev. Hardy Cobb, of North-

umpton co. N. C. was returning home from Jackson n a gig, his horse took fright, and, in running off, three iim on the ground with such violence that he died in An attempt was made on the 20th uit. to blow up the locks of the canal at Louisville, Ky., by setting fire to several kegs of gunpowder which were deposited in them. A great part of one was blown up, so that the canal will be rendered impassable for some weeks. No discovery has been made of the authors of this ontrage.

On the 24th ult. Mr. Thompson, merchant, of Frank-lin, Tenn. mistook the keg he was accustomed to use in conveying ashes from the stove, for one that contained about two pounds of damaged powder. While in the act of discharging the ashes from the keg, his body leaning over it into the street, the powder exploded, and killed him—his face was literally torn off.

on the 11th alt. in Gerrard county, Kentucky, the dwelling house of Mrs. Pollard, together with the bar and several other houses, were entirely consumed, and three of her daughters were burnt to death. Their bone were found near a front window, where it is supposed they had gone to endeavor to make their escape.

The carpet manufactory of Mr. Robert Thompson, in Patte-son, N. J. has been destroyed by fire; loss severe—no insurance.

no insurance.

The Charters of the Saco, Comberland, (at Portland the charters of the Saco, uniformed, at Fortland, of www.buryport, Mendou, Bangor, Phoenix at (Nantucket.) d Waterville Banks have expired, and their business ill soon be fought to a close, after which their bills will of no value. The Cashier of the Greenfield Bank, (Ms.) offers a re

ward of Fire hundred Dollars for the recovery of about 12,000 dollars, which was taken from the trank of a gentleman having charge of it, to carry to Boston. leman baying charge of it, to carry to Boston.

A Penitentiary is to be established in Missouri. It is
o be located in Jefferson, and 25,000 dollars are appro

priated for the building. The amount of tax to be raised in N. York city fo 1833, will be at least 800,000 dollars. This increase of tax is caused by \$100,000 on account of cholera, \$24,000 expense of cleaning streets, and about \$62,000 expended on the Third Avenue, besides other items. The taxable real estate of the city is about one hundred and four millions, having increased more than fifty millions since 1824.

The Young Men's Temperance Society has been form-ed in Harwich, which has held two meetings and obtain-ed 84 signatures to the pledge of entire abstinence, in ten days.

King Otho, the Sovereign of Greece, has left Munich Gov. Poindexter has been indicted by the Grand Jury of Washington, says the N. Y. Standard, for an assault open a white servant.

## Marriages

In this city, Rev. B. C. C. Parker, Rector of St. James' Church, Woodstock, Vt. to Miss Frances Erving, daughter of the late Dr. Johnson, to Miss Eliza Ash; Mr. John Osborn, ith. gden, Mr. Alden Harriman, of Runnsy, N. H. Ianu, of Cohasset, Me. Mr. Thomas Jefferson Edmands, to Miss Sa-(a Miss Sueau F. Simmons, of Roxbury, George Whenland, Esq., of Salem, to Miss Hannah ison, daughts for John R. Esq. g. Benja, A. Bhodes, to Miss Abigail B. Martin, Ir. Tarnim Stace, to Miss Elizabeth I. Ricker; in Miss Saliv V. Wright, Mr. Michael Veal, et Johnson; Mr. Young F. Waldron, to Niss Nau-et Johnson; Mr. Young F. Waldron, to Niss Nauray, owich, Capt. Rickford Pulnifer, to Misa Abigail Treadwell.

Deaths.

In this cits, Nim Mare Best, aged 22, Nr. Charles Culter, 72, 120.

In this cits, Nim Mare Best, aged 22, Nr. Charles Culter, 73, 120.

In this cits, Nim Mare Best, aged 22, Nr. Charles Culter, 73, 120.

In this cits, Nim Mare Best, aged 22, Nr. Charles Culter, 73, 120.

In this cits, Nim Mare Best, aged 22, Nr. Charles Culter, 73, 120.

In this cits, Nim Mare Best, 120, 120.

In this cits, Nim Mare Best, 120, 120.

In this cits, Nim Mare Best, 120, 120.

In the Culter State of the Sta

isting in the other services.—Printpool Jun.

CLERK WANTED,

PIOUS YOUNG MAN, with good recommendations for capability, will hear of a permanent situation by addressing a
to A. Z. to be 'left at the Recorder-Office.

Feb. 18.

MONSON ACADEMY.

THE Spring Term of this Institution will commence on the last Wednesday of the present month.

Monson, Feb. 8th, 1883.

#. Lawton, Principal.

COLMAN'S ADVERTISER.

# 100 be continued monthly, On Last of New Books. No. 6 is now ready—This list is made up by da, and can be had Gratis on application at our store, or will be sent by mail to say part of the country when requested. LILLY, WAIT & CO.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

TOR Sale by PERKINS & MARVIN, 114 Washington street, SELECT CLASSICS, VOL. 1. Cleers on the Immortality of the Soul, or Questionous Tacutanaram, Liber I. With Notes and an Appendix. By M. Staart, Professor of Sacred Literature in the Tiece. Seen. at Andrews. The Secretary of the Rev. T. Smith, and H. G. O. Dweglit, in Armenia; including a Journey through Asia Minor, and into Georgia, and Persia, with a visit to the Nostorian and Chaldena Christians of Ormals and Salmas. In two vols. By Ell Smith, Messionary of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missioner. Commissioners for Foreign Missions: LIBRARY OF RELIGIOUS KNOWLEDGE, Vols. & and C.

LHRARY OF RELIGIOUS KNOWLEDGE, Vols. a unter-fee Evidences of Christianity, sated in a popular and practical namer, in a course of lectures, delivered in the parish church of t. Mary, Islington. By Daniel Wilson, M. A. Vicar, now Hish-p of Calcutta. In two vols. Vol. 1 containing the lectures, on the indis scriptures. Vol. 2, containing the lectures on the inter-tion of the control of the control of the control of the con-lington of the Country with Great Britain. By W. G. Faylor, Esq. A. B. With additions. By William, Lampon, Esq. In two Vols. Being Vols. 51 & 52 of Harper's Fam. Libra-for, In two Vols. Being Vols. 51 & 52 of Harper's Fam. Libra-

## TRIBUTE OF RESPECT. UST published by LINCOLN & EUMANDS, No. 50 Wash-ington Street—A. Tribute of Respect to the Character and Memory of Mr. ENSIGN LINCOLN. By Daniel Sharp, Pastor of the Charles streef Baptist Charch, Boston. Feb. 15.

A FEW cards of elegant KNIVES, from Pickslay's a ber's Manufactories. For sale low, by PERKINS.

# FUR CAPS AND CAPES.

ARVEY WILLSON has on hand a good assortment of the above CAPS AND CAPES, all of which will be sold very low.

Feb. 13. NOTICE.

E connexion in husiness under the firm of CUSHING, CO-NANT & WHITE, was dissolved on the first instant. In Longoust The buisness of the firm will be adjusted by Jas. Change and Chas A. White.

JAMES CUSHING CHAS A. WHITE, WM H. CONANT.

COPARTNERSHIP FORMED. COPA BETA EAGNAN

WM. R. DEANE and WM. A. WHITE, and will business under the firm of CUSHING, WHITE & CO. a for sale at No. 51 Washington street, by the package or complete assortment of Clotha, Cassimeres, Vestings a chant Tailors' Trimmings, of the best style, and on the

arable terms.

Having relinquished the retail part of their burreem, they would be recommend. Mosars. C. C. & W. H. Conarr to the JAMES CUSHING, CHAS. A. WHITE.

Feb. 13.

MIE Subscribers have formed a co-partner of C. C. & W. H. CONANT; they have

CARDINAL C. CONANT.

DR. I. H. APPLETON, -Surgeon Dentist, ESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public general by that he has removed to No. 11 Winter street, where he will be happy to wait on those who may desire his profession service. Particular attention paid to making and setting teeth

#### CALMET'S DICTIONARY-Published omprised in One Volume-Edited by Prof. Robinson

CROCKER & BREWSTER. t published and for sale, at 47 Washington-st., Boston, CALMET'S DICTIONARY OF THE HOLY BI-BLE, as published by the late Mr. Charles Taylor, with the Fragments incorporated. The whole condensed and arranged in alphabetical order. Revised, eith large additions, by Edward Robinson, D. D. Professor Extraordinary in the Theological Seminary, Andover. Il lustrated with Maps and Engravings on wood. Com

States.

C. & B. HAVE IN PRESS, and will soon produced in the shows edition of Call Dictionary of the Bible, for the Use of School Young Persons. By Envant Roassays, D. D. Sessor Extraordinary of Sacred Literature in the logical Seminary, Andovase. Embellished with and Engravings.

#### POETRY.

Desipere in loco.-Horace

For the Boston Recorder. STANZAS.

Lift loud and long the voice of mirth In Pleasure's glittering halls; And give the jocund echo birth Round all her tassel'd walls :-But never be the house of God With foot of reckless mirth be tend! Let wit go with the sparkling bowl,

And glee go with the song, of stunning laughter roll Amid the festive throng;-But never, never be the place Where sound the messages of grace, The audience-chamber of the Lord. Stained with one laughter-moving word Let humor curl the ruby lip

In beauty's circle gay, And paimate the fellowship Of fond hearts, day by day;-But never, never be it known In warnings from Jehovah's throne; Nor in the melting voice of love That woos the wandering soul above. Let Learning, Genius, Eloquence,

Their various forces call, To rouse and charm the sluggish sense;-But be it solemn all! Yes, be thou solemn as the grave When thou hast souls to lose or save; The hour of mirth .- observe it well, Is but the harvest-time of hell!

A WINTER'S NIGHT. A WINTER'S NIGHT.

How beautiful this night! The balmiest sigh,
Which vernal zephyrs breathe is evening's ear,
Were discord to the speaking quietude
That wraps this moveless scene. Heaven's ebon vault,
Studded with stars unatterably bright,
Through which the moon's unclouded grandeur rells,
Seems like a canopy which Love had spread
To cartain her sleeping world. You gentle hills,
Robed in a garment of untrodden snow;
You darksome walls, whence icicles depend To curtain her appropriate to the desired and to the desired and the foot darksome walls, whence icicles depend to the stainless, that their white and glittering spears to the stainless, that their white and glittering spears to the stainless that their white spears to the stainless that the stain Tinge not the moen's pure beam; you cast banner hangeth o'er the time-worn tower So idly, that wrapt Fancy deemed it Where making solitude might love to lift Her soul above this sphere of earthliness; Where silence undisturbed might watch alone, here silence undisturbed colo, so bright, so still. Shelley.

### Education.

For the Boston Recorder. EDUCATION.

MR. EDITOR,-It is exceedingly painful to see our much respected friends apparently sunk or sinking into the Dead Sea of important practical error. It they bring forth any fruit in such a state, there is reason to fear it will be no better than the grapes of Sodom and the clusters of Gomorrah. It is no less delightful to see them emerging from that dreadful lake, and setting their faces toward the substings. lake, and setting their faces toward the salubrious

lake, and setting their faces toward the salubrious and fertile fields of Canaan.

I will not say, that your correspondent, "A Friend of Education," has, with his signature, entirely changed his views. Nor will I attempt to ascertain how far the apparent change may have arisen from misapprehension or other causes in myself. But I may be allowed to say, that I was as much delighted with his last communication, as I was distressed with its predecessor.

However your correspondent may still differ from me in words, I cannot but think, that we are substantially agreed in the momentous point of early mental education. I can, therefore, most sincerely receive and hail him as a friend and a brother—as a decided and zealous co-operator in renovating

was and accomplish. This sentence expresses my views exactly. O that it could be inscribed in let-ters of gold upon the posts of our doors, and exalted. in staring capitals, at every place of concourse, that all might read, that boasting might be exclu-ded, and a better system for education commenced

and pursued!

With respect to the different degrees of regard

With respect to the different branches of educa-

the design or tendency to restrain, counteract, or cure the foolishness bound up in the heart of a child,

cure the foolishness bound up in the heart of a child, to improve his morals, to renovate his heart, to raise his Christian character, to prepare him for the highest degrees of usefulness and glory.

When instructions are given, to direct and encourage the child in courses conducive to bodily or spiritual improvementent, they may be considered as partly belonging to mental education. Whatever instructs the tender mind, must conduce to improvement. Hence it is undoubtedly true, that the best possible system of neutal education must inner the processible system of neutal education and the processible system ment. Hence it is undoubtedly true, that the best possible system of mental education must imply the best possible system of moral education. And here, by the way, I would just remark farther, that as none teacheth like God so it is to be presumed, that the lessons of his Book are incomparably better than any others, for improving, exalting and perfecting the immortal faculties. It is also probable, that Sabbath Schools, in proportion to the time devoted, are more conducive than others, to mental improvement, though they have a higher and sobier object. But to return to the point.

Who can doubt, after nondering this subject for

But to return to the point.

Who can doubt, after pondering this subject for half an hour, that physical education receives much more practical attention among us, than the other two branches? The grand object of those who are chiefly concerned is to serve the body. To pre-serve, to feed, to clothe, to aftern, and in various ways, to improve the body of her child, constitute the chief maternal business of almost every tender mother, for the first ten years. At the same time, the father's cares and carnings are generally devo-ted much more to the physical education of his ten meen more to the physical education of his children than to every other. During one third or one quarter of these years, the child may be one of \$0 or of a 100, to constitute the number of some school. The expense of this may generally be from 4 to 10 cents a week, quite as much perhaps as it is worth, provided good instruction can be had for ten times the money. Is this mental education? Considered with research. sidered with regard to its tendency and effect, it seems but the mockery of mental education. Yet I would not impute more than one quarter part of the blame to the teacher. But certil it mental education, as it is designed for that end; what a trifle done it compared with the second control of the second co does it cost, compared with the expenses of the body! Alas, how little is known, how much less is well practised, of mental education. Does not the most madiscerning mother much better understand and perform the business of narturing and rearing the body of her child?

rearing the body of her child?

During the second ten years, the parental cares and toils are considerably changed, but perhaps not much abated. But still with very few exceptions, almost every thing is done for the benefit of the body.

body.

The child has also himself a most important part
to act in the business of his physical education,
without which all the efforts of others will be in vain. He must cat and drink and sleep and exercise for him-self. According to his performance of these his physi-cal aducation is in a great measure good or bad. This

may be terused self-education, or auto-education. In each branch of education, if well conducted, self must be the chief agent, the chief educator. Others may indeed be very important auxiliaries.\* They may furnish means, suggest methods, offer instructions, exhibit examples, and urge motives. But the papil himself must do the chief business. This applies perhaps more especially to physical education.

And let us inquire, how this branch of education is conducted among us, by the pupils themselves. As these annear te course the best means of physical education of single probability, and relate to the Destruction of single probability.

is conducted among us, by the pupils themselves.

As these appear te enjoy the best means of physical education, we may reasonably expect the best fruits. And do we not find them? Is there anothfruits. And do we not find them? Is there another people in the world, that enjoy such an aggregate of health, strength and hardiness? For perfections that are placed in bones and nerves, who could compare with our Green-Monatein Boys, 50 years ago? Who came near them, except such battle axes as Washington and Green and Putnam and Sumpter and Marion, &c. &c.? Was it not chiefly the dash of physical strength and hardiness, that turned the scale against superior forces in our glorious struggle for the liberties of the world?

And did not our mighty-tars in the war of Impressment, show thouselves the worthy wans of

glorious struggle for the liberties of the world?
And did not our mighty-tars in the war of Impressments, show themselves the worthy sons of such admirable sires? What constituted the amazing superiority of our countrymen? The best judges have decided superior physical strength. And whence this superiority? Doubtless from physical education—physical education from the beginning of life—such education as in now common to our sons; and with due allowance for sex to our daughters also.

Was there ever a charge against our country more unjust than that we neglect physical educa-

more unjust than that we neglect physical educa-tion? It is indeed to be hoped, that very great im-provements will be made even in this—that it may

rice, which consists principally in putting on or rice, which consists principally in putting on or yellow cloth, shaving the head, &c. Any person person will rise 1000 per cent; and moral 10,000.

With regard to infant schools, they are yet in their infancy, and cannot be supposed capable of pleading their own cause; nor will I now undertake for them, except to offer one word of hope, and one of vindication. From these lovely blossons—these more than "flowers of Paradise," I confidently anticipate a most abundant, extensive and blessed ingathering for glory, honor and immortality. Before such consummation, however, a azing improvements must be made in mental and moral education. That they should be accused of injuring the health of the pupils is most surprising. I should as soon suspect that a family of kittens would endanger their health by lying, sitting, and sporting the health of the pupils is most surprising. I should as soon suspect that a family of kittens would endanger their health by lying, sitting, and sporting the health of the pupils is most surprising. I should as soon suspect that a family of kittens would endanger their health by lying, sitting, and sporting the health of the pupils is most surprising. I should as soon suspect that a family of kittens would endanger their health by lying, sitting, and sporting the health of the pupils is most surprising. I should as soon suspect that a family of kittens would endanger their health by lying, sitting, and sporting the health of the pupils is most surprising. I should as soon suspect that a family of kittens would endanger their health by lying, sitting, and sporting the health of the pupils is most surprising. I should a surprise the health of the pupils is most surprising. I should a surprise the health of the pupils is most surprising. I should a surprise the health of the pupils is most surprising. I should a surprise the health of the pupils is most surprised the health of the pupils in putting the health of the pupils and the health of the p danger their health by lying, sitting, and sporting for an equal length of time, under the tuition of

Brigham's "Remarks," &c. I have read Dr. Brigham's "Remarks," &c. I have read with the deepest intensity—intensity of grief. I have not now time to assign my reasons; but this work does appear to me to be an astonishing and permicions medley of fine composition, some good remarks, false statements, inconclusive reasoning, contempt of teachers, disregard of schools, unjust severity upon school-books and masked infidelity. Nor am I alone in my deep reprobation of Dr. Brigham's book.

Philosics.

"If any one wishes a most able and faithful assistant in mental aducation, Watts on the Mind is recommended as his privy

## Christian Researches.

For the Boston Recorder. SIBERIA .- NO. II.

Having taken this brief view of Siberia—its in-habitants, climate, productions, &c. the question arises, What has been done to dissipate the Pagan arkness that broods over the land?
The Greek church formerly made great exertions

and fertile fields of Caman.

I will not say, that your correspondent, "A Friend of Education," has, with his signature, entirely changed his views. Nor will I attempt to ascertain how far the apparent change may have arisen from misapprehension or other causes in myself. But I may be allowed to say, that I was as much delighted with his last communication, as I was distressed with its predecessor.

However your correspondent may still differ from me in words, I cannot but think, that we are substantially agreed in the momentous point of early mental education. I can, therefore, most sincerely receive and hail him as a friend and a brother—as a decided and zealous co-operator in renovating the world. United in the weightier matters of the law, we may sometimes think differently upon the mint, annise and cummin of education, and a free interchange of thoughts and arguments upon these minor points, may be mutually beneficial. For the present, it may suffice to add a very few remarks upon the low state of education among us, he has the following observation. Those who are soapt to congratulate themselves on the great and increasing attention in our country to education, seem to me to have very low views of what education should not and accomplish. This sentence expresses my views exactly. O that it could be inscribed in letters of gold upon the posts of our doors, and exalted.

000 Buriats, the most intelligent tribe of the Mo OUR Buriats, the most intelligent tribe of the Mon-golians, and in the centre of all the Buriats east of lake Baikal, having on the North the Chorinsk Buri-ats, amounting to 50,000, and on the South the Mon-gols of Chinese Tartary. It contains 5,000 inhabi-tants, and is thorough-fure for the Chinese trade. It may be said to be the head quarters of the mission rather than the permanent residence of all of the mis-sionaries.

With respect to the different degrees of regards that are shown to the three great branches of education, my friend and I may have some difference of opinion. He seems to suppose, that mental education is chiefly regarded in our country, while the other two branches are almost wholly neglected. My opinion is, that moral education is regarded very nearly as much as mental, and physical education much more than both the other branches. Here it may be useful to define.

Physical Education consists in whatever is done, with the design or tendency to preserve and improve the health, strength, growth, and beauty of the body, in its progress to maturity.

Mental education, consists in whatever is done, with the design or tendency, to increase the knowledge, to improve the faculties, to correct and form the habits of the infant and juvenile mind.

Moral education consists in whatever is done with the design or tendency, to increase the knowledge, to improve the faculties, to correct and form the habits of the infant and juvenile mind.

Moral education consists in whatever is done with the design or tendency, to increase the knowledge, to improve the faculties, to correct and form the habits of the infant and juvenile mind.

Moral education consists in whatever is done with the design or tendency, to increase the knowledge, to improve the faculties, to correct and form the habits of the infant and juvenile mind.

Moral education consists in whatever is done with the design or tendency, to increase the knowledge, to improve the faculties, to correct and form the habits of the infant and juvenile mind.

ith the design or tendency, to increase the knowling to improve the faculties, to correct and form of the useful arts and scales. The missionaries have prepared a Mongolian grammar and two scripture catechisms. A Lexicon is in progress. The whole Bible is now translated, and their print ing press is in operation disseminating the N. Testament among the thousands of Mongols scattered through Eastern Siberia and Tartary.

#### For the Boston Recorder. [From the Society of Inquiry, Andover.] THE BURMAN EMPIRE .- No. II.

It is supposed that the present system of theology (Boodhism) was founded by Gaudann, an ascetic of royal birth, who lived about 2370 years ago. Having like Zoroaster and Mahomen, professed himself a religious reformer, he travelled over India, Ceylon and other countries, to propagate his doctrine, but there is no reason to suppose that he set himself up for a God. His image uniformly represents him with cudical hair like that of a Africanhimself up to a Goot. This image uniformly represents him with curling hair, like that of an African—his ears long, as if distended by heavy earings—and in a sitting posture with his legs folded.

The Burmans believe in metempsychosis, and that after numerous transmigrations, the souls that are found radically vicious, will be condemned to

lasting punishment-while the good will be eternallasting punishment—while the good will be eternally happy—i. e. annihilated; for they regard annihilation as the perfection of happiness. They esteem mercy as the chief attribute of Gaudama; but it is of such a kind as will spare therees, robbers and murderers.—They believe him (Gaudama) to be eapable of merit and demerit,—and suppose that he has existed as man, and as a subordinate celestial being; and that he has been repeatedly punished millions of years in heil. He is now supposed to be in annihilation.

n annihilation.

The Burmans have four Sabbaths in a month, when no public business is allowed to be transacted: when no putite business is allowed to be transacted; they are regulated by the change of the moon. Dr. Price in speaking of a great scarcity of rice, remarks, that "The people regard it as a visitation from the deities for a too loose observance of their Sabbaths. On this account a day of fasting was ap-

They have five fundamental, moral precept—which are merely prohibitory, and releate to the Destruction of animal life—Theft—Lying—Adultery—and dirnking ardent spirits.

The Burmans believe in the existence of evil spirits, ghosts, &c. They suppose that all the disciples of Gaudann are furnished with true wisdom, and that all others are comparatively fools. Their religion is National, and every appearance of dissent presents just cause of prosecution. They have no inclination to make proselytes; "and aever trouble themselves about the religious opinions of any sect, nor disturb their ceremonies, provided they do not break the peace or interfere with their own divinity, Gaudama."

divinity, Gaudama."

The resemblance between the rites and regulations of the Romish Church and the Monastic institions of the Romish Church and the Monastic institutions of the Burmans, is very striking; so much so
that a Portuguese Missionary of the sixteenth century protests in despair, that "there is not a dress, office, or ceremony in the church of Rome, to which
the devil has not here provided some counterpart."
When he began to inveigh against their Idols, he
was answered that these were the images of great
men, whom they worshipped, on the same principle and in the same manner as the Catholics did the
images of Apostles and Martyrs.

The office of priest is entered upon by an initiatory
rite, which consists principally in putting on the

Such are a few of the plain, simple facts in regard to the character and religion of the Burmans. Though they are as a nation far in advance of the heathen world at large, in respect to government, education, and the forms of religion, yet we can hardly coacceive of a more unpromissing aspect than is here presented to the missionary at the first view. A government threatening immediate death to all who renounce their established religion; a numerous priesthood, dependent on voluntary contributions for support, vigilant and prompt to expose every instance of defection; and a system of religion so similar in many respects to Christianity, that an unenlightened mind would not perceive the difference; were the obstacles with which the flest missionary had to contend. had to contend.

The first of these obstacles is now removed in the

British previnces of Burmah; and the history of the mission, which need not now been larged upon, shows abundantly that all these obstacles could not prevent Works consulted—Am. Bapt. Magazine,—Mrs. Judson's Memoirs.

### Miscellany.

THE SABBATH MADE FOR MAN.

A few weeks ago we published an extract from the the evidence of Dr. Farr, before the Lord's Day accompaniments of a dioramic representation Committee of the British !louse of Commons. The following additional extract shows what he thinks of a Sabbath for Physicians and Clergymen.

In your practice, have you thought it necessary to arry on the whole of your occupation on a Sunday, is on the other six days of the week?—Certainly not.

Do you think your patients have suffered thereby?

Certainly not.

Of course in extreme cases you do?—I consider Of course in extreme eases you do?—I consider the two officers of healing, so to speak, are the clergyman and the medical man; they are the only two classes of persons called on to labor on that day for the benefit of the community. I have found it essential to my own well-being to abridge my labor on the Salbath, to what is necessary. I have frequently observed the premature death of medical men from continued exertion. In warm climates and in active service, this is painfully evident.

As a seventh day is absolutely precessary for the

And in fact, more mental work would be accomplished in their vigor imparted. lives?-Certainly, by the increased

day of rest both from mental and hodily labor?—Certainly. You have drawn the inference from the tenor of my evidence and argument, which I wish to leave on the mind of the Legislative body.

# LAST WORDS OF THE PIOUS.

"And they stoned Stephes calling upon God and saying, Lord Jesus receive my spirit. And he kneel-ed down and cried with a logd voice, Lord, lay not this sin to their charge. And when he had said this

he fell asleep."
The last words, which John Hoss uttered at the stake, were, "Jesus Christ, thou Son of the living God, have merey on me!"
Jerome of Prague died singing a hymn. The

JEROME of PRACUE died singing a hymn. The last words, which he previously uttered, were addressed to his executioner. "Bring thy torch hither. Perform thy office before my face. Had I feared death, I might have avoided it."

PATRICK HAMILTON, the Scottish martyr, after citing one of his false accusers to the judgment-sent of Christ, died exclaiming "Lord Jesus receive my spirit!" These were also the last words of Rogers, Hooper, Ridley, Latimer, and Bradford.

BILENE, who was hurnt at the stake in the reign of Henry VIII. hifted up his hands towards beaven as the fingests kindled, and died exclaiming "Credo! Credo!" (I believe! I believe!)

The last words of Tirdor the translator of the Bible, who was but han ged and burnt in 1536,

The last words of Tribe L the translator of the Bible, who was both han jed and burnt in 1536, were "Lord, open the King of England's eyes!"

LAMBERT, who, in 1538, was torn in pieces with pikes and halberts while becoming at a slow fire, just before he died, raised his fit ming hands and shouted

When the fire was kindle 2 about Crassman, he When the fire was kindle? about Crassica, he thrust his hand, which signed his recentation, into the flame, saying "This hand hath offended—this unworthy right hand." His last words were, "Ford Jesus receive my spirit!"

[Presbyterian.]

of women and children, who are torn from their relations, and forced to foot it from the shores of the Chesapeake to the banks of the Mississippi. A number of carryalis and wagons generally accompany the caravan, and several white men well armed with pistols advance in front or bring up the rear. A drove of 240 lately passed through East Tennessee. They had a great deal of sickness, and one was buried in Knox co.; the next night they interred one in Roau co.; and the next night we heard they buried two on Cumberland Mountain. These monsters are objects of general detestation, and no they buried two on Cumberland Mountain. These monsters are objects of general detestation, and no gentleman would feel himself at liberty to keep company with them; yet it is strange that they are tolerated. Louisiana has lately passed a very severe law against this traffic, and it is hoped the other states will follow this example. The police of Maryland and Virginia in permitting it, is to get rid of a portion of their most vicious population; but to the western states it is a most losing trade, in which immense sums of money are sent out of the country, and a vicious, degraded and miserable population is received in exchange.

#### THE MYSTERIOUS DAGGER.

A deception of an alarming kind, called the mysterious dagger, has been long a favorite exhibition. If a person with a drawn and highly polished dagger, illuminated by a strong light, stands a little further from a concave mirror than its principal focus, he will perceive in the nir between himself and the mirror, an inverted and diminished image of his own person with the dagger similarly brandished; if he aims the dagger at the centre of the mirror's concavity, the two daggers will meet require to noist. the mirror, an inverted and diminished inage of his own person with the dagger smillarly brandished; if he aims the dagger at the centre of the mirror's concavity, the two daggers will strike at his heart. In this case it is necessary that the direction of the real dagger concides with a diameter of the sphere of which the mirror is a part; but if its direction is an one side of that diameter, the direction of the real dagger will be as far on the other side of diameter, and the latter will aim a blow at any person who hears the real dagger is the latter will aim a blow at any person who hears the real dagger is the latter will aim a blow at any person who hears the real dagger is therefore placed behind a screen, or otherwise concelled from the view of the spectator who is made to approach to the place of the image, the thrust of the polished steel at his breast will not fail to produce a powerful impression. The effect of this experiment will no doubt be increased by covering with black cloth the person who houlds the dagger, so that the image of his hand only should be seen, as the inverted picture of him would take away from the reality of the appearance. By using two mirrors, or a small size, and without the pecanitions necessary to ensure deception, cannot form the reality of the appearance. By using two mirrors of a small size, and without the pecanitions necessary to ensure deception, cannot form any idea of the magical effects of concave mirrors of a small size, and without the pecanitions necessary to ensure deception, cannot form any idea of the magical effects produced by this class of optical apparitions. When the instruments of illusion are themselves concealed,—when all extractions in the current of the mirrors are large and well polished and truly formed,—the effect of the respec

overpowering, while even those who know in the de-ception, and perfectly understand its principles, are not a little surprised at its effects. The inferiority in the effects of a common concave mirror to that of a well arranged exhibition is greater even than that of a perspective picture banging in an apartment, to the same picture exhibited under all the imposing Brewster.

VAUCANSON'S DUCK.

The automator of Degennes probably suggested to M. Vaucanson the idea of constructing his celebrated duck, which excited so much interest throughout Europe, and which was perhaps the most wonderful piece of mechanism that was ever made. Vaucanson's duck exactly resembled the living animal in size and appearance. It executed accurately all its and appearance. It executed accurately all its been sentiments of the understanding of this description and appearance in executed accurately all its been inserted in most of the numbers since; but the discussions have not been acceptable to Bany readers, and, in future, this species of matter will be excluded. To the discussion of this species of matter will be excluded. To the discussion of this species of matter will be excluded. To the discussion of this species of matter will be excluded. To the discussion of this species of matter will be excluded. To the discussion of this species of matter will be excluded. To the discussion of the same principles with those on which it was commented to the same principles with those on which it was commented to the same principles with those on which it was commented to the same principles with those on which it was commented to the same principles with those on which it was commented to the same principles with those on which it was commented to the same principles with those on which it was commented to the same principles with those on which it was commented to the same principles with those on which it was commented to the same principles with those on which it was commented to the same principles with those on which it was commented to the same principles with those on which it was commented to the same principles with those on which it was commented to the same principles with those on which it was commented to the same principles with those on which it was commented to the same principles with those on which it was commented.

In relation to contractery, the work will be excluded for the defendance of the duck exactly resembled the living animal in size and appearance. It executed accurately all its movements and gestures, it are and drank with a vidity, performed all the quick motions of the head and throat which are peculiar to the living animal, and, like it, it muddled the water which it drank with its bill. It produced also the sound of quecking in the most natural manner. In the automical structure of the duck the artist exhibited the greatest skill. Every bone in the real duck had its representative in the automaton, and its wings were anatomical to the automaton, and its wings were anatomical.

from continued exertion. In warm climates and in active service, this is painfully evident.

As a seventh day is absolutely necessary for the rest of man, what do you say to the habits of eleggymen, who must of necessity labor on the seventh day?—I have advised the clergyman, in lieu of his Sabbath, to rest one day in the week; it forms a continual prescription of mine. I have seen many destroyed by their duties on that day, and to preserve others, I have frequently suspended them for a reason from the discharge of those duties.

So that the clergymen furnishes an illustration of your own principle as to the ill effects of working on the seventh day continually?—Yes, certainly, iwould say further, that quitting the grosser evils of mere animal living the grosser evils of mere animal living from over stimulation and undue exercise of body, the working of the mind in one continued train of thought is destructive of life in the most distinguished class of society, and that senators the most distinguished class of society, and that particular. I have observed many of life. the seventh day commanisty—les, established the seventh and in the continued train of thought is destructive of life in the most distinguished class of society, and that sent tors themselves stand in need of reform in that particular. I have observed many of them destroyed by neglecting this economy of life.

Therefore, to all men, of whatever class, who must necessarily be occupied six days in the week, you recommend them to abstance in the two duck by means of a cylinder and fine chains like that of a watch.

It is the they would, by giving to their bodies the repose, and to their minds the change of ideas suited to the day, for which it was appointed by unerring wissing the seventh of the most ingenious, was still able to eat, drink, and move. Its ribs, which were made of wire, were covered with duck's feathers, and the motion was communicated through the feet of the duck by means of a cylinder and fine chains like that of a watch.

[id.]

Temperance Paize Question.—With the landable design of promoting the temperance reformation, which has been so successfully commenced in the United States, the Pennsylvania State Temperance Society, has united with several benevolent.

individuals, for the purpose of raising a sum, as a premium, to be awarded to the author of the best ssertation, embracing the following questions,

gor imparted.

A human being is so constituted that he needs a viz:—

1. What is the history of the origin of Ardent being into medical practice. 1. What is the history of the origin of Arlent Spirit, and of its introduction into medical practice?
2. What are its effects upon the animal economy?
3. Is there any condition of the system, in health or disease, in which its use is indispensible, and for which there is no adequate substitute?

It is desirable that the premium should be at least \$500, and efforts will be made to raise it to \$1,000, where the wave the system is a systemical to be a second to the system of the system of

At present, however, we are authorized to pledge a premium of but 300 dollars, which will be awarded premium of but 300 dollars, which will be awarded in money, a gold medal, or in plate, with a suitable inscription, at the option of the successful writer.

Dissertations must be transmitted, post paid, to the Rev. W. W. Niles, New York City, on or before the 1st of January, 1694. The dissertation should have upon its title page, a device, or motto, corresponding with one, upon an accompanying sealed letter, containing the author's name, title and

residence.

The seal of the letter accompanying the successful dissertation, only, will be broken, while all others, with their dissertations, will remain at the dis-The Board of Adjudicators consist of-

en. M. D. Professor of Anatomy an John C. Warr Surgery, Harvard University, Boston, omas Sewall, M. D. Professor of Anatomy and Physiology, Columbia College, Washington, D. C. Tho

D. C.
Roberts Vaux, Esq. President of the Pennsylvania
State Temperance Society, Philadelphia,
Parker Cleaveland, M. D. Professor of Chemistry
and Materia Medica, Bowdoin College, Maine,
Vanbrugh Livingston, Westehester county, N. Y.
Benjamin Sillinuan, M. D: Professor of Chemistry,
Val. Callage, New Hayen, Conn.

Yale College, New Haven, Conn.
Francis Wayland, D. D. President of Brown University, Providence, Rhode Island.
William Goodell, Senior Editor of the "Genius of Temperance," New York City.
Rev. W. W. Niles, Secretary of the Board.

from the deities for a too loose observance of their Sabbaths. On this account a day of fasting was appointed, and was observed by the king, the court, and all ranks of citizens. They abstained from food, business and amusements,—and sport their time in reading religious books, and conversing upon the subjects contained in them."

In March and October they have their great festivals at the Golden Temple, near Rangoon, when the multitudes are occupied and entertained for three days in Religious prostrations, Music, Dancing, Masquerades, Pugitism, &c. Their temples are very magnifecent and costly. That at Rangoon, which is remarkable on account of its containing a few hairs of Gaudama, is built of teak wood, adornen which is remarkable on account of its containing a few hairs of Gaudama, is built of teak wood, adornen which is remarkable on account for the containing a few hairs of Gaudama, is built of teak wood, adornen which is remarkable on account for the containing a few hairs of Gaudama, is built of teak wood, adornen which is remarkable on account of its containing a few hairs of Gaudama, is built of teak wood, adornen which is remarkable on account of its containing a few hairs of Gaudama, is built of teak wood, adornen which is remarkable on account for the containing a few hairs of Gaudama, is built of teak wood, adornen which is remarkable on account of its containing a few hairs of Gaudama, is built of teak wood, adornen which is remarkable on account of its containing a few hairs of Gaudama, is built of teak wood, adornen which is remarkable on account of its containing a few hairs of Gaudama, is built of teak wood, adornen which is remarkable on account of its containing a few hairs of Gaudama, is built of teak wood, adornen which is remarkable on account of its containing a few hairs of Gaudama, is built of teak wood, adornen which is remarkable on account of its containing a few hairs of Gaudama, is built of teak wood, adornen which is remarkable on account of the serious provided by our laws. The

they have collected a sufficient number to form a drove. The men are then chained on each side of a long chain by one arm two and two, till there are 20, and even 70 to one chain. From this they are never loosed till they arrive at the place of their destination. Many droves consist almost entirely of women and children, who are torn from their relations, and forced to foot it from the shores of the Chesapeake to the banks of the Mississippi. A number of carryalis and wagons generally accompany the caravan, and several white men well armed with pistols advance in front or bring up the rear.

Saving of Fuel .- The Rev Isaac Orr, in a note

published in the Washington Telegraph, says:
I have a stove in my chamber, of the common size,
but of a peculiar construction, which I have found,
by activ'l experience, will keep a fire burning, day
and night the whole year round, with one cent worth
of wood per day, at six dollars a cord; and it will
require touching but twice in twenty-four hours.—
What is, perhaps, still more remarkable, it will, at,
the same time contribute very considerably to the the same time contribute very considerably to the mildness of the temperature of a room in the coldest weather. If any vankee in the country thinks he can beat this, he is challenged to do so.

PREACHING.—It is a very common error in the eloquence of the present day, that by the use of epithets and figures of speech, combined with abstract nouns, the address of the speaker is made more to the imagination than to the heart. Delightful emotions are awakened. We are pleased and entertained, but not overpowered and subdued. The difference between this species of eloquence, and that which comes to us with the direct force of powerful feeling, may be exemplified by the lambent lightening which plays over a cloud in a summer's evening, compared with the flaming bolt which "rives the gnarled and unwedgeable oak."

[Dr. J. H. Rice.

# No. 9 CORNHILL, BOSTON, Continue to publish THE SPIRIT OF THE PILGRIMS.

commencing the SIXTH volume of the above named World may be proper to state the general principles upon which

ors of the

From the General Association of New Hampshire.

th the Spirit or me and sustained, we encountered the work has been well sustained, we encountered the perusal and patronage of all in our connection.

LESSIANES OF RESPON, dated February 1832.

The subscribers having been well acquainted with the Spirit the Filgrins from its commenceurest, have uniformly reded it with great layer. It has already done much in prositing and detending the cause of truth, and is of a character to sting and detending the cause of truth, and is of a character to sting and detending the cause of truth, and is of a character to sting and detending the cause of truth, and is of a character for the subscript of the subs

WH. JENES,
BENJ. B. WINNER,
JOY H. FAIRCHILD,
Feb. 2. (WARREN FAY,
LYMAN BERCARR,
GRO. W. BLAGDEN.

READING, with sixty-seven engravings.

THE CHILD'S SECOND BOOK OF SPELLING AND READING, connected with the elements of Writing—with fifty-

THE CHILD'S THIRD BOOK OF SPELLING, READING AND WRITING, connected with Numeration and Measuration; with maps and engravings. Being an easy introduction to Arithmetic and Geography.

O GEOGRAPHY, CONNECTED WITH SPELLING, READING AND WRITING. Illustrated by thirty

SPELLING, READING AND WRITING. Illustrated by thirty maps, and many beautiful engravings.

The Author's leading principle is association; imparting ideas in the most natural and expeditious manner, by representations of visible familiar objects. The system begins with the most simple words in the English language, and progresses step by step to the higher branches of study, keeping up a constant review of the matter in each preceding book. Much could be said upon the peculiar merits of these books, were it necessary. They are cheap, interesting, and inviting to the eye. It is designed to attract attention, elicit thought, engage coriosity, encourage

interesting, and inviting to the eye. It is designed to attract attention, elicit thought, engage curiosity, encourage inquiry, and excite reflection, upon antural principles.

[From the Family Lyceum, edited by Josiah Holbrook.]

From the Family Lyceum, edited by Josiah Holbrook.]

From the Family Lyceum, edited by Josiah Holbrook.]

From the Family Lyceum, edited by Josiah Holbrook. It.

Liarnum, which must be an acquisition to the means of education. They are in a connected erries and founded upon the original powers and matural progress of mind. The first number in the series addresses itself to the faculties of the third matural progress of mind. The first number in the series addresses itself to the faculties into exercise. The principal faculties here tecopized are the powers of observation and imitation, aided by the most ready instruments for that purpose, via.—the ge most than ear.

The second number goes one step further in exercising these early inculties of children, and calls to their aid another instrument, viz.—the hand, it leads them in forming letters and other figures.

ment, via.—the hand, it leads them in forming letters and other figures.

The third and fourth numbers call into exercise the power of comparison and reflexion, which is done by combining words and sentences, the elementary principles of Geography, &c.

As these books are founded upon the elementary and progressive powers of the human mind, they are calculated by exercising those powers, to affind satisfaction to the subjects bond of the given because the same time. As they are finantized and entertainment of the same time. As they are fine to the motive of our readers, especially of parents and teachers.

This day published by CARTER, HENDEE & CO.

Expression of the committees, and others, interested in Education, are invited to call and axamine the above. Copies furnished gratis for examination.

HISTORY OF ARMENIA.

ROCKER & BREWSTER, 47 RESEARCHES OF THE REV. E. SHITM AND E. WIGHT IN ARMENIA: including a line of the line of t

Tr "These volumes possess uncommon in

MART MAYHEWSrt of four wee

NEW COLLECTION OF SACRED MUSIC

BY GENERAL TWASHINGTON STREET, BOTTON AND AND ASSESSED AND ASSESSED have in a course of publication, and will of the press, A new Music Book, entitled. THE AN This work will contain a very extensive selection justly popular Church Melodies, such as Majesty tage, Victory, Greenwich, Buckingham, Paris, & user, Victory, Greenwich, Buckinghar-ranged, with many Obtoryat, Cosmo-ber of Select Preces, autable for all sinus. The Church Melodies and Sch harmonized, (the harmony brought of Charles Zeoner, Organist to Park stre-del and Hayds Society in Beaton. 2.7 This work has been prepared we constant energy.

COR Sale by PERKINS & MARVIN, 114 Wm.
Honaparte's Younge to St. Helens, Comprise of Rear Actional Six George Cockburn, during his England to St. Helens in 1815, from the original the hand warting of his private accretary.
FLINT'S LECTURES. Lectures upon Natura

cted from the most approved authors.

BOY'S AND GIRL'S LIBRARY of useful and enternowledge, No. 5. The Son of a Genius. By Mrs. B DODDRIDGE'S FAMILY EXPOSITOR

Vols. 5 and 6.
CONTAINING, The Evidences of Christianity:—stated in a nonular and practical manner, in a course of fectures.

Amacest, Jan. 30, 1833. 4w L. BOLTWOOL

### BLACKING AND INK.

TORCROSS'S SPONGE BLACKING, warranted of the first quality, put up in any sized packages that is wanted, and in prices order for shipping.

ALSO,—Nucross's Liquid Ink, in various sized Bottles, us the Gallon, warranted equal in quality to any kun dans. For Sale in any quantity, at the manufacturers prices, by Jan. 30.

F. S. & N. CARRUTH, No. 4 Long Wig.

### SECOND BOOK OF HISTORY.

NCLUDING the modern History of Europe, Africal Ministrated by engravings and sixteen maps, by Peter Parley's Tales. "This work is intended in the first Book of History, by the same author, and is ly written in a style adapted to more advanced pupil published by CARTER, HENDER & CO.

THE FIRST BOOK OF HISTORY, OR HISTORY ON RASHS OF GEOGRAPHY, (comprehending the countries western Hemisphere,) with sixty esgravings, from originating, and sixteen maps of the different sections of the listates and the various countries of the Western Hemisphere.

nd Rome, below.
PETER PARLEY'S TALES ABOUT ANCIENT ROM

LAST HOURS

# RICHARDSON'S LAURINIAN SYSTEM dared, shows the

Taught in Forty Lessons.

Acknew 23 Jor's Britishes.

AR RICHARDSON, Professor of Pennanship, by the very flattering ansmer in which he is patronized during his stay in this city, and being a serve that continued patronage, intends forming Sin Warring, through the Winter. The reason these Classes, is, that he wishes to encourage the stence which has remained so long in obscurity, that every young man who wishes to become in a next in whatever he undertakes, will be induced to prove in that useful branch of culturation. He present THE SUNDAY LIBRARY FOR YOUNG PERSONS. Edited by the Rev. Henry Ware, Jr. Vol. I. The LEFA vol. Edit. By Sunday Library Services, Program and the working and t

one. High endown, Probesor of Francisch, very great success many of our flest young in treat countries and treat of the probes of the counting house and merchant's ledger. Pennamship having been of late the subject of Ry, the undersigned cheerfully recommend him and fellow citizens.

Mr. Richardson has taught great success, and we can with public as a young gentleman his Penmanship. CHARLES G. LORING.
JUNEPH V. BACOS.
JUNE BRYANT.
NATHANIEL WILLIS,
LENIEL FORE,
BANGEL FALES.
WILLIAM WORTHINGTO
INAGE HALL.

BLANKETS.

BLAB STONE BREWER, No. 454 Washington South End, has just received from New York.

Bales Superior London Double Rose Blankets of 18 which from the lateness of the season will be sold at ced prices.

BLANKETS.

### WATCHES. MORE than One Hundred different patterns of G SHLVER WAYCHES, constantly for sale. the

No. 1 Washington

FRANKLIN INSURANCE COMPANI THE FRANKLIN INSURANCE COMPANY Ent that their Capital Stock is THREE HUNDRED SAND DOLLARS, which is all puid in, and invested account FIRE

on Buildings, Merchandise and other propert They also insere on MARINE RISKS, to ceeding Tairty Thousand Dollars on any risk The State of the Commence of the street, Banton. FRANCIS WELCH, WM. M. SYRNES, Sewretary. 25w. Martha's Vineys divided into three Chilmark, concernly 4000, as flows Indian found upon the found upon the the English set years after the the. Thomas sums obtained

grant of this and some smaller left Watertown, 1642 for the pur upon the Viney thronged with nat the custom of the island, and the sortion. Hence spread elevated Christian fellows of the The young min fellows of the he young min he object of he among the nend there were joy. Hundry into the kin of toil, and d flock and sang the wants success in later the control of the

Vol. XV

RI

H o m

ongregational rection of the

goodness and made all my

ct of my agen brother retur

hissionary, no beard from. It the aged Go rtook to follo rned the langua

with and exhort years. His that was lost) can man. John was early age of 38 or cooe, to follow in Zachariah, who to followed in the safty of this name, in the gospel up angelical men. orsted stamp.

so planted, one
and. The press
be glory of the
undreds, perha
awakened
the kingdom o
at days of dar
at of the Mayh
ab detrines the

by doctrines the delioned and purity says, perhaps 76 data as the grave, the island. The churches were recongregations in Even the forms of thrown aside, and alexances of time. ism, behold thy fruits of a lax theo congregationalism state during the lo Congregationalism reflecting mind to t live, that parishes are, that parishes an evangelical mit been fairly tried, people,—the lengt elogy was exclusive moral character ther consideration der, and that its

ight here to the community.

See then the relibit a few years services formal—c adifferent race, no hip erected by an largerowds, now the world, and the lust of other this ruin. Oh, if ther layhews shed the the scene of the layhews shed the larger than marked the cam, and the most But God in medicath to be perpetured to be perpetured. The most desirr porte or less evan, the was disorgan were agitated and they hardly ever hardly

There it stands, it cative of the prosphy. It stands also monument of the rebuilt. The the people had a the sum necess f a size to accompanie to the sum of the sum o

Maybews, and seemed ready to seemed to feel, the Lord. And These ancient cl peeled, and trod the heart of ev

the heart of every the first that Are precious Those ruins And all that These churches watered by the prayers have markets of the these churches, in he concrations, in he

containers of the reads children do peayers are all ham is there. A stermore. As I Maybew, over wh winters have blow shought of him ov